ALASKA EDITION

# YANK

THE ARMY WEEKLY

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1944

By the men . . for the men in the service

GI CLIMBER IN ITALY

## Why Are We Fighting This World War?

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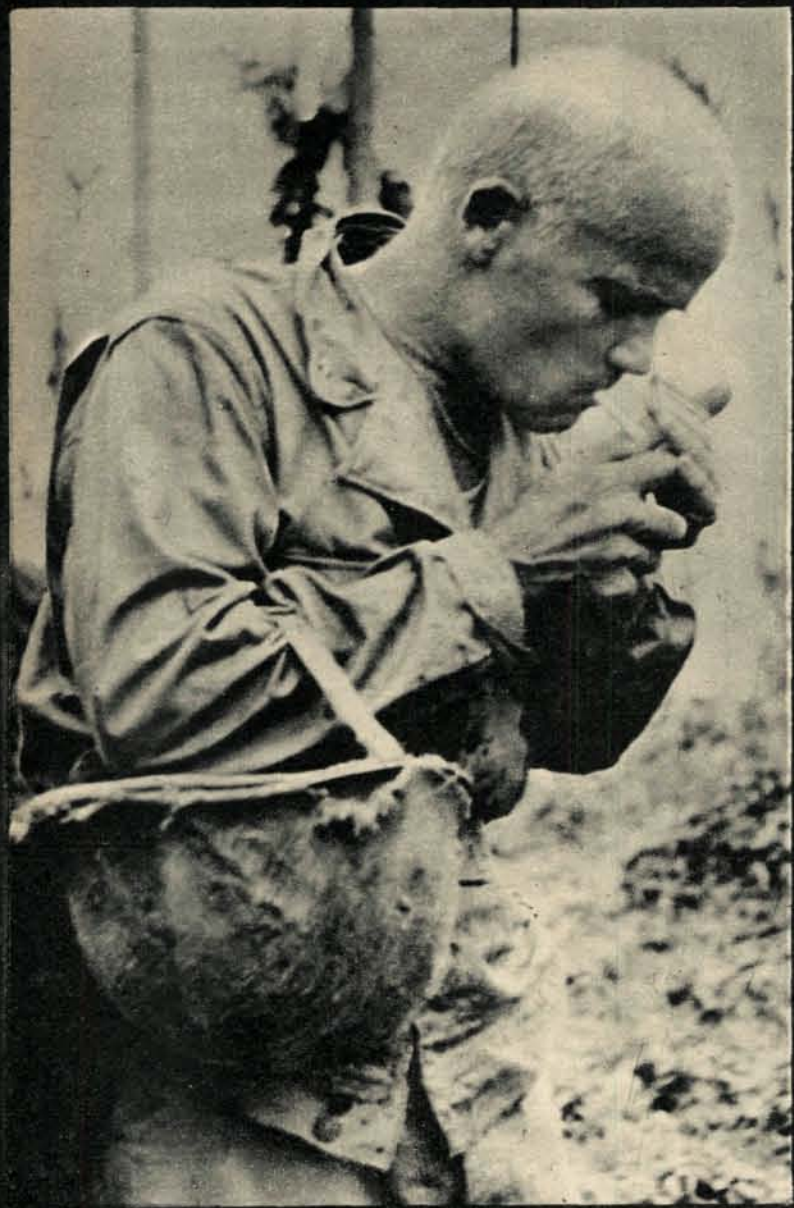
AS THIS SIXTH ARMY LANDING PARTY MOVED IN, CARRIED BY A FLEET OF LANDING CRAFT, JAP BOMBS KICKED UP GEYSERS OF SPRAY AND BLACK SMOKE AROUND THEM.



LANDING FORCE COMMANDER: BRIG. GEN. JULIAN CUNNINGHAM.

ONE OF THE FEW RUBBER BOATS LEFT AFLOAT AFTER FIRST DIVERSIONARY ASSAULT ON ARAW

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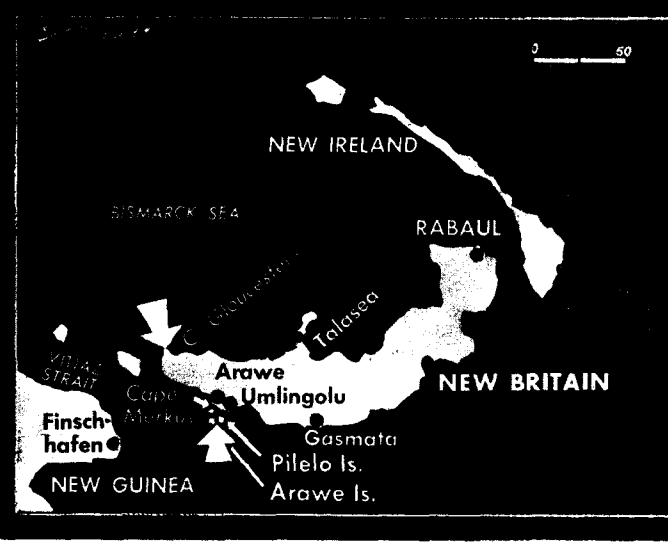
WITH A BEACHHEAD ESTABLISHED, THREE YANKS INCH FORWARD AGAINST JAPS




Sixth Army units seized a foothold on Arawe Peninsula, New Britain, in face of limited opposition. Ten days later Marines landed at Cape Gloucester. Objective of both drives was Rabaul, major Jap base some 260 miles away. Captured airstrips will serve as advance bases for bombers now softening up Rabaul itself.

# ATTACK ON ARAWE

**By Cpl. RALPH BOYCE**
**YANK Staff Correspondent**

ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN [By Cable]—"Wonder what old Sam Houston would think," said one drawling Texan, "if he could see the Texas flag waving here half way round the world from the Alamo?"

American troops of the Sixth Army that seized and held this sizable bridgehead on Jap-occupied New Britain in the Southwest Pacific were mainly National Guard Cavalry from Texas, and they brought with them into battle the flag of the Lone Star State.

Two hours before the main landing forces hit the beaches, small units of commando-trained troops in rubber landing boats made a diversionary stab at Umlingolu on the eastern side of the Arawe peninsula. At 0530 in the bright pre-dawn moonlight, they neared the shore in echelon formation of three boats to a wave.

Thirty-five yards from shore, as the rubber boats slid over a reef to the last narrow strip of water, the Japs opened up. Five machine guns, a 37-mm cannon and heavier caliber antiaircraft guns, lowered to fire point-blank, raked the boats in a crossfire.

The Japs were consolidated on a vantage point atop a coral cliff, to which they had hastily withdrawn from Arawe peninsula after the heavy air-naval bombardment the day and night before. Firing down on the assault force, they had the whip hand now.

Men stood up in the rubber boats to rake the shore with tommy-gun fire, and they were cut down. They fought from the boats, and they fought from the water until more than half of them were casualties. Then the Jap guns peppered the survivors as they floundered in the surf, clinging to jagged reefs or to the few boats still afloat or ducking under the boats and holding their breath. Not for three hours could rescue craft get to them, but their position was eased when a U. S. destroyer came out of the haze and with two salvos blew the Jap guns to bits.

As S/Sgt. Bill Hughes of Grand Prairie, Tex., said after seeing his platoon leader killed at his side: "Anyone who got out of that—God was on his side."

But the diversion, though costly, was successful. At 0730, two hours after the first troops had set off for "Blue Beach" (Umlingolu), the American Sunday punch struck at the beaches of Cape Merkus and the nearby islands of Arawe and Pilelo. The enemy, elated over his success against the rubber boats, was caught off balance when the main force of the Sixth Army landing party moved in, carried by an armada of the newest type of armored amphibious landing craft.

Unopposed and evidently unnoticed by the Japs, the destroyers and landing craft moved out of the overcast and then their guns opened up. The B-25s of the Fifth Air Force dropped out of the clouds and skimmed over Amalut plantation and Didmap village, strafing as they went.

The main assault was made at House Fireman's beach, west of Cape Merkus, by troops in "alligators" and "buffaloes," queer-looking amphibians propelled in the water by scoops on the trac-

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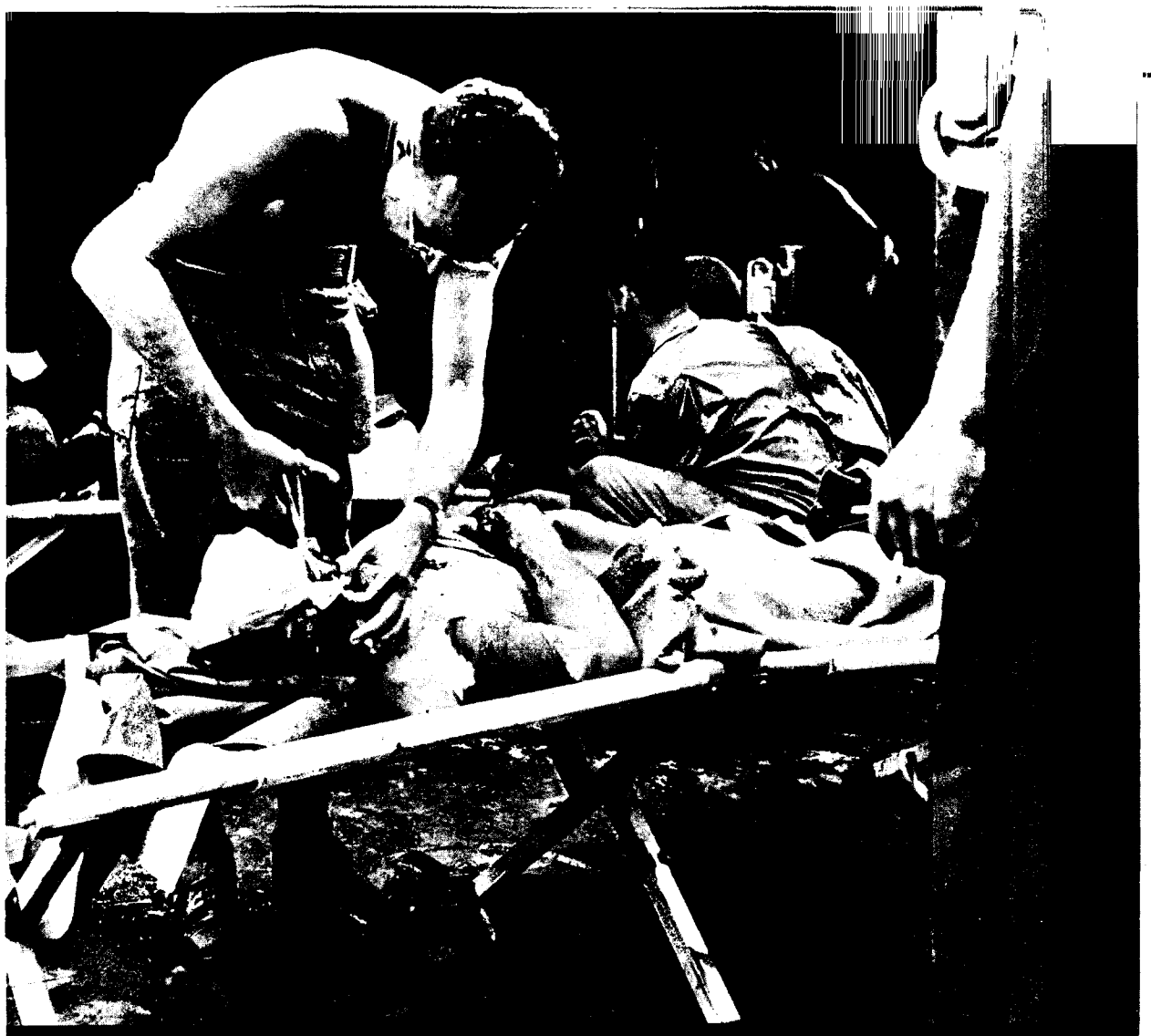

AFTER THE LANDING ON ARAWE, YANKS WOUNDED BY BOMBING AND STRAFING GOT MEDICAL ATTENTION.

tor treads and combining the features of tanks and personnel carriers. Four waves landed 10 minutes apart, meeting no opposition as the carriers rolled up the rough beach and crashed through the coconut grove.

The Yanks had been on the beach little more than half an hour when a formation of Val dive-bombers appeared and attacked the exposed men on the beach and in the plantation. Craters made by American bombers in the softening-up operations preceding the landings, when 356 tons of bombs were dropped, came in handy for GIs seeking cover now from the Jap attack.

Small-arms fire was concentrated on the oncoming enemy planes, and U. S. fighter cover quickly appeared to tangle with the dive-bombers. Two Vals were shot down by light ack-ack from the ground.

Pvt. Lorenzo Duarte, American Indian from Barstow, Calif., manning a .50-caliber atop a buffalo, put his first burst right into the belly of one of the Vals as it swooped low. Duarte jumped to the ground and whooped: "I got the bastard."

A group of five gunners shared honors on the second Jap plane, which they filled fore and aft with ack-ack until it was like a sieve.

The men fanned out quickly toward their objectives. Seven miles east of Arawe is the Arawe Lupin airstrip, built by Australian planters as a pre-war emergency landing ground. Beyond the strip is the Pulie River, lined by several sites suitable for airstrips.

For the week following the landings, the boys of the Sixth Army toiled throughout the day building defenses that would stand up against enemy counterattack, and throughout the night burrowed like prairie dogs while the weight of the Jap air force was thrown against them.

When the week was ended, they could rub tired eyes and flop down beside foxholes, confident that the job was well done. They now held a bit of New Britain that would cost the Japs a small army to retake.

THE success of the week's work was made possible by guts and support—mostly by the guts of the hard-bitten assault troops. They were supported by a close teamwork between fighter cover and ack-ack, which drove off Jap attempts to crush the landing forces from the air.

P-38 Lightnings and P-47 Thunderbolts roared from their base across the Vitiaz Strait to smash almost every daylight bombing attempt before the Japs were over their target area. Amphibian engineers helped maintain supply lines to the area, while gun crews with land-based ack-ack threw up a protective screen of fire against the few Jap planes that broke through the air cover.

In shell- and bomb-blasted coconut plantations, along coral-reefed beaches and jungled cliffs in the front lines on New Britain itself and on the adjoining island outposts, the American defenses grew as the week progressed.

Sweaty and tiring men strung thousands of feet of barbed wire, dug gun positions, filled sandbags. Several times a day work halted temporarily as alerts sounded and men turned their guns skyward or dropped into the nearest bomb crater.

WHEN those guns did bark at the bombing and strafing Jap planes, there was seldom a full force of raiders. Even those few Jap planes that sneaked through were not safe from fighters of the Fifth Air Force, which often dove into their own ground fire to get a crack at the invaders.

By the end of the week, our pilots were running a 16-to-1 ratio over the Japs. How the men of the ground forces felt about the planes was summed up pretty neatly by Sgt. Oakley Askers of Dallas, Tex. "When I get out of here," he said, "I'm going to kiss the first P-38 I find."

If the days were fairly free from heavy attacks, the nights were not. From the time the moon came up until after midnight, there were Washing Machine Charlies overhead almost constantly. They often came in force, and then the night was lit up with the flash of bombs, the glow of flares and the fire of tracers.

Unwilling to give away gun positions, our troops gritted their teeth and dug deeper into foxholes, feeling for all the world like ducks in a shooting gallery. Before the echo of bombs had died away, aidmen and stretcher bearers were swarming over the area. They found some business but not much. The men were well dug in, and it took almost a direct hit to blast them out.

While the work of building the defenses progressed, the few remaining Japs were mopped up. Along the 200-foot coral cliffs on the east side of the peninsula, some 20 Japs were holed up in numerous caves and crevices. They were trapped, cut off at each end of the cliffs by our patrols and by the ocean down below. In the darkness, several tried to dash over the top but none got through. One soldier in his foxhole wounded a Jap attempting to sneak past, then crawled out of the hole and finished him off with a knife. Two enemy soldiers who tried to charge the CP were shot by guards. One was killed but the other, who was only wounded, tried to crawl away until a lieutenant tossed a hand grenade at him. Picking up the grenade to throw it back, the Jap had his arm blown off. "That'll teach the sonuvabitch not to touch things that don't belong to him," said the lieutenant.

Foot by foot our patrols closed in on the snipers in the caves, blasting them out of their hiding places. Assisting the patrols were amphibian engineers in Army vessels patrolling offshore, who raked the areas with machine guns.

LT. Edward Coleman of Baltimore, Md., led two LCVs (landing crafts, vehicle) on a patrol. As the boats approached their objective, the lieutenant noticed a camouflaged position on the shore. He swung his glasses to the left and made out the stern of a Jap barge. As he ordered T-4 William Anthony, the cox'n, to swing the boat around, Jap guns on the shore and barge blazed out.

Both LCVs returned the fire with their machine guns, and the soldiers in the boats put up small-arms fire. As the leading LCV swung around, both its gunners were wounded and at the same time a 20-mm incendiary crashed through the port side just forward of the wheelhousing. Coleman put out the blaze with a five-gallon can of water.

Meanwhile the second craft, under T-4 Carl Pyles, a cox'n from New Martinsville, W. Va., had disappeared from sight around the bend under heavy fire from the Japs. It reappeared some time later, apparently out of control, and ran aground on a reef 300 yards from the enemy.

While the lead boat laid a protective cone of fire over the stranded vessel, T-5 Clarence Stiffler crawled over the motor hatch, took the wheel and got the boat off the reef. The two boats headed for home with three enemy barges chasing them.

As the wounded received first aid, Pfc. Joseph Santarsiero of Trenton, N. J., radioed his base not to fire as the LCVs came in.

That night the precious hours of pre-midnight sleep were ruined as our artillery barraged the area where the vessels had been ambushed. Next morning bombs worked over the place, too, and when they were finished, so were 15 Jap barges.

On the sixth night after the landing, while on one of these patrols, I had a grandstand seat at the heaviest Jap bombing yet received by the American bridgehead. Fifteen planes dropped over 100 bombs in a square mile. The attack lasted three hours, and two fires were still burning at dawn of the seventh day as we returned to our base, expecting to find the worst.

On the bridge, T-5 Lynn Meserole of New Orleans, La., and Pvt. Miguel Lavado of Rye, N. Y., the gunners, were talking to T-5 Henry Dolan of Milton, Mass., the cox'n. "I don't give a damn how many barges they got," said Meserole, "but I don't like to think of the guys we lost."

As we pulled toward shore we passed a burning barge, and up on the hill we could see a smoldering fire. In the gunpits along the bomb-pocked beach, crews were tidying up. T-5 Carl Thoden of Union City, N. J., met us on the dock. "Oh," he said, "we had a couple of guys wounded here and two or three killed by a direct hit on the hill, but nothing worse than that." The Japs had given our positions everything they had, but we were still holding our beachhead.

ON the afternoon of the seventh day there was only one fighting Jap left on the entire Arawe Peninsula. With a young sergeant I made my way down to the beach, where someone told me the story of "Yoohoo." This Jap was playing hide-and-seek with American patrols in the cliff area all week. His buddies had been knocked off but he continued his game. Each night he would come within a few yards of our outposts and yell something that sounded like "Yoohoo."

Cpl. Levie Hill of Hubbard, Tex., played peek-aboo with Yoohoo that way all one night, but neither Hill nor the Jap dared to fire, for fear of giving away his position. Two of our men were wounded by Yoohoo's sniping in the daytime, and on the afternoon before I heard about him, Yoohoo had placed a shot within inches of the head of Lt. Frank Fyke of Carrollton, Tex.

With an officer leading the party and accompanied by riflemen, we went along the shore and part of the way up a cliff in the area where the Jap was last seen. The sergeant yelled in Japanese, trying to get Yoohoo to surrender. But our Jap friend wasn't having any, and we finally gave him up as a bad job.

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# REPORT FROM GEN. ARNOLD

**A few interesting factual highlights from the recent comprehensive 62-page report of the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Air Forces to the Secretary of War.**

LET us not gloss over the fact that combat flying is a grim and dangerous business. If our only interest was flying safety in the United States, we would have every man fly a primary trainer on sunny days, and we could cut the accident record to almost zero. If we stopped flying and put the airplanes in hangars we would have no accidents at all. But war is not fought that way. From the outset, the Army Air Forces have taught the men at home the maneuvers that they would execute in combat abroad. In these maneuvers a few are bound to be injured or killed, but the overwhelming proportion of the men are better prepared to defeat the enemy.

There has been an increase in the *numbers* of airplane accidents, but not out of proportion to the tremendous increase in the *numbers of men now flying*. The number of men now in training in the air every day is well over 120,000, approximately equal to the population of Camden, N. J., or Savannah, Ga. It is 25 times as many people as were in the air in this country five years ago. During the fiscal year 1943 the Army Air Forces flew over 3,352,000,000 miles, which is equal to 134,000 trips around the world. This figure is domestic flying only—it excludes overseas or combat flying which has also increased greatly.

Despite the tremendous expansion of Army Air Force flying, the rate of accidents per 1,000 hours flown did not increase as anticipated in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, but was, in fact, reduced fractionally from .739 to .716. This rate of accidents was lower than the average rate for the 10 peacetime years of 1931-1940, although more than three times more miles were flown last year than in the whole preceding 20-year period.

Basically, the accident record is good. Ninety-five out of each hundred Army Air Force pilots in training can be expected to fly through the next 12 months without a scratch.

**EVACUATION OF CASUALTIES.** The first obstacle that had to be surmounted in developing the air evacuation service was the supposed danger of killing the patient—estimated by some medical authorities to be a real one in the case of head, chest, spine and internal injuries. Yet the safety of transporting wounded by air has been demonstrated beyond doubt. In the Mediterranean theater from the beginning of the Tunisian campaign in November 1942 to the close of the Sicilian campaign in September 1943 more than 25,000 men with all types of illnesses and wounds were transported 8,000,000 miles by air. Only one patient died—one in 25,000.

**PACIFIC.** Gen. Kenney's surprise and shock tactics have shaken the Japs out of their groove; when their routine is disrupted the Japs are baffled, and baffled Japanese do not fight well.

That is not to say Japan will fold, as the Italian Fascists have, under the mere threat of invasion. There is no doubt but that Japanese industry and shipping will have to be systematically shattered before her armies actually crumble. Our Commander in Chief has said: "There are many roads that lead right to Tokyo, and we're not going to neglect any of them."

## Expansion of Aircraft Plants

THE expansion of the aircraft industry is shown in the following table, which was included in Gen. Arnold's report. The table gives the number of aircraft plants in the U. S. engaged in military production only and includes Canadian plants engaged in U. S.-financed activities. Only final assembly plants are listed. Thousands of other plants that produce parts and sub-assemblies are not included.

| YEAR | ENGINE PLANTS | PROPELLER PLANTS | AIRFRAME PLANTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1938 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 1939 | 7 | 4 | 17 |
| 1940 | 12 | 4 | 25 |
| 1941 | 16 | 9 | 38 |
| 1942 | 22 | 13 | 51 |
| 1943 | 22 | 19 | 67 |

**CHINA.** Supply is our problem in China. To supply our growing air strength in that country has been perhaps the greatest single challenge to the efficiency of the Air Forces. Every item of equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of our Fourteenth Air Force must be flown into China from the outside. That is the primary, fundamental fact of our present strategy in Asia.

It may throw some light to consider this fact in terms of gasoline alone. In the round trip over the Hump between Assam and Kunming, the C-87 transport now in use can deliver four tons of 100-octane gasoline. To do so, the airplane must consume 3½ tons of the same precious commodity.

The crews of a heavy bombardment group in China must ferry over their own gasoline, bombs, replacement parts and everything else in their own B-24s (the C-87 is a converted B-24). Before this bombardment group can go on one combat flight, it must make four trips over the Hump. To perform one extremely dangerous mission, those crews must make four separate flights over the most hazardous mountain terrain in the world. Until such time as we conquer the territory and build the road into China, and/or capture a seaport, we must follow this procedure whether it is for 40 aircraft or 4,000.

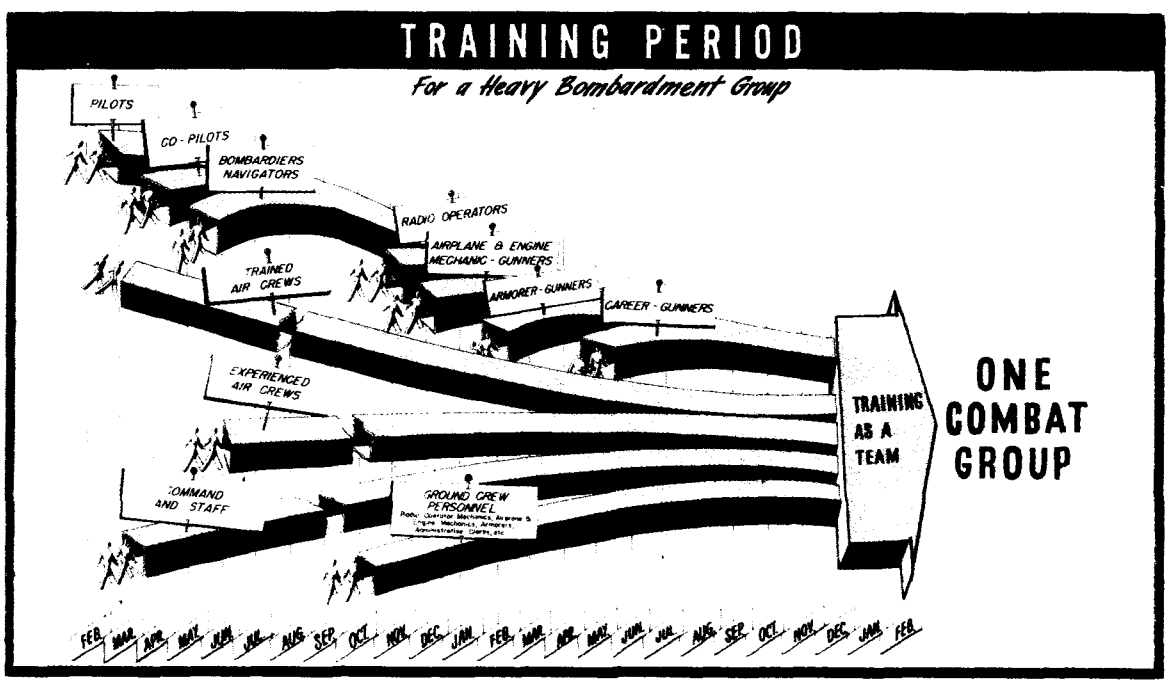
**THE MEDITERRANEAN.** The Italians, oddly enough, taught us a fine lesson in Africa as far back as the summer of 1940. They started the Libyan operations of that year with a large, powerful and modern air force. This weapon, which might well have won the campaign for them, was under the direct command of the Italian Ground Forces; local army commanders wasted air power in penny packets to protect their own sectors or to help advance small detachments. The Royal Air Force, consisting of a handful of obsolete aircraft, but employed in concentrated mass as a true air force should be, completely destroyed some 1,100 Italian planes.

Many of our present ideas about the Tactical Air Force were evolved in the heat of these desert campaigns. There is no doubt but that experience and new conditions modify many of our notions, but the present concept of the Tactical Air Force can be regarded as tried and proved in North Africa, Italy and New Guinea.

The Tactical Air Force works in partnership with all the other components of air power. In North Africa it worked with the Strategical Air Force, which concentrated on long-range destruction of targets like munitions establishments and supply ports; it worked also with the Coastal Air Force whose functions consisted of cutting the enemy's sea-borne supply route and of protecting our own. The Tactical Air Force is also intimately concerned with the battlefield itself.

It is misleading to say merely that the Tactical Air Force provides support to the ground troops. The word "support" always makes people think of air power as an ancillary weapon of the Army or the Navy in a land or sea operation—as long-range artillery directed by subordinate ground commanders. This narrow conception appears to be firmly imbedded in the public mind as well as in the thinking of the inexperienced soldier subjected to his first enemy strafing. Fortunately for us, it was a conception shared also by highly experienced Axis strategists.

The Royal Air Force and the Army Air Force functioned as a unit in Africa.

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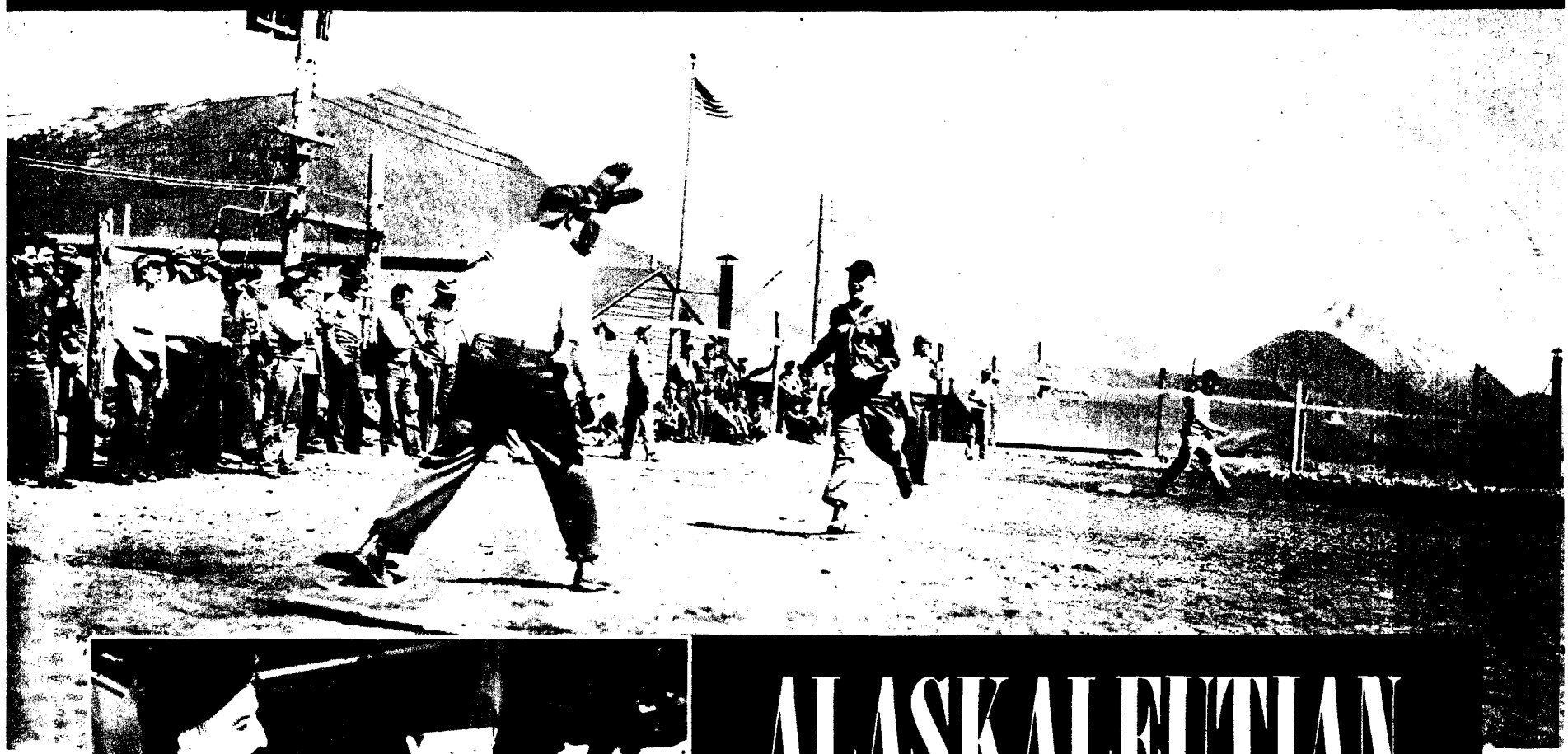
**ON THE RUN.** Here comes the colonel! At an EM All-Star vs. Officers softball game, Lt. Col. Oral G. Layman, commander of Army forces at one of the Alaskan posts, sprints for home. The All-Stars won, 7-6, after a tough seven-inning battle which was the highlight of a successful diamond season involving 13 teams.



# ALASKALEUTIAN ROUND-UP

**LEMME HAVE IT!** For a bear it's an odd diet, but he can't wait for the gum offered by Seabees in the Aleutians.

**WHISTLERS.** At left is a professional whistler, Cpl. Bill Venneman, entertaining at an Aleutian beer bust and at extreme right is an amateur wetting his whistle.

**NOT GAMBLERS.** No, not a crap game but the serious initiation of Chaplain Eric Newbould into the Short Snorter Club in a plane above the Bering Sea.

**INDIAN STYLE.** Gnell Saunders, Pfc. Paul Lowney, Sgt. Al Wellenreiter and Rose Grimes eat Oriental chow on cabbage leaves at an Anchorage feast.

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## This Week's Cover

ON a rocky peak a few miles behind the fighting front in Italy this American soldier is practicing the art of "rappelling" or descending. A rope looped through crotch and over shoulder is carrying him down. He is one of a group of Yanks taking a course in mountain climbing given by both American and Italian experts, the latter being members of the famed Alpini regiments. See pages 12 and 13 for additional photographs of the mountaineers.

PHOTO CREDITS: Cover—Sgt. George Aarons. 2—Upper & lower right, Acme; lower left, PA. 3—PA. 4—INP. 5—AAF. 6—Upper, YANK Alaska Bureau; center left, INP; center right & lower left, Sgt. Georg Meyers; lower right, Signal Corps; 7—Cpl. James Pettyes. 8—Left to right: OWI, AAF, PA, INP. 9—Goebbels & Dewey, PA; others, Acme. 10—Upper left, Sgt. Ben Schnall; others, OWI. 12 & 13—Sgt. Aarons. 15—Mrs. Hoover, Acme; others, PA. 17—Signal Corps. 18—Left, INP; right, PA. 19—Left, INP; right, Acme. 20—MGM. 22—Upper left & right, Acme; center, USMC; lower, AAF. 23—Upper, U. S. Navy; lower, PA.

# Railroading Yank at Ladd Field Just Missed Being Pacific Radioman

LADD FIELD, ALASKA — An IRT subway yard motorman from the Bronx in New York who left Fort Monmouth, N. J., as a radio operator en route to Honolulu is still wondering how it happened. He's not in Honolulu. He's not a radio operator. He's brakeman on one of the world's most spectacular and kidney-churning stretches of train track, the Alaska Railroad.

It's made a believer of Cpl. Hugh Blaney. He actually thinks the Army's machine-record process can lead to the right spot for a GI, after all. In his case it led to a plenty tough job, but Hugh figures it's right down his alley.

Sight unseen, Blaney was culled from a filing case full of record cards when the War Department decided to give the Department of the Interior a hand in maintaining operation of the Alaska Railroad under the most rigorous schedule in the history of the line. A month in the Alaska train yard brought back all the tricks Blaney had learned in three years with the IRT.

Railroading in Alaska is no job for the trainman who likes plush, chromium club cars and the cinderless power of an electric locomotive.

"First thing we have to do on a chill morning is figure out how many cars the old chuffer is going to be able to tug that day," the corporal explains. "For instance, an engine of known capacity may be able to drag, say, 23 freight cars at 20 below zero. If she drops to 40 below, that same locomotive is good for maybe only 15 cars. Even then, you have to start off with only half the train, run a couple of miles, then come back and hook on the rest of the string. The first run gives the journal box a chance to break free of freezing before you hook on a capacity load."

Once on the track and chugging toward its destination, the train encounters Alaska's natural version of an obstacle course. Sometimes it's only snowdrifts. Again it may be the more hazardous overnight glaciers. Advance snow plows and rail flanges on the engine itself can usually be counted on to keep the track reasonably clear of snow and ice. Sometimes a train nosing along through snowdrifts often four feet deep will lose so much momentum that it has to back up a mile or so and get a running plunge into the snow.

More treacherous are the glaciers caused when frozen streams or creeks jump their banks and creep across the roadstead. These glaciers may form within only a few hours. Then the train crew has to attack by hand, breaking down the layers of invisibly moving ice and diverting the path of the frozen flow.

Sometimes, when Blaney is swinging his lantern shoulder high at the engineer while the temperature stands at 50 below zero, the corporal starts to cuss that funny little card with its helter-skelter perforations that told the Army he was a trainman in civil life. Then, when he figures all the other things he might be doing in the Army that he knows nothing about, Blaney pulls the sheepskin flaps tighter around his ears and pretends they're headphones and he's a radio operator Somewhere in the Pacific—like Honolulu.

—Sgt. GEORG MEYERS
YANK Staff Correspondent

# Fort Greely Farmers, Making Second Try, Grow Vegetables and Forage Crops

By Cpl. CARL DAVIDSON
YANK Field Correspondent

FORT GREELY, ALASKA—"By cracky, Mirandy, sharpen up thet hoe an' fetch thet can o' Paris Green. We're a-gonna farm!"

GIs at Fort Greely wanted to know whether you could grow anything besides kids and Malemutes in Alaska, and when they want to know something, they aim to find out. They did.

The Fort Greely Experimental Farm—a 10-acre plot of land—was started in the spring of 1942, with Lt. Eugene L. Russell, a graduate of Oregon State, in charge.

Vegetables and forage crops were planted, but the season proved too wet for successful growing, and the first year of the "noble GI experiment" was not very encouraging.

In 1943 the plot of land was again prepared for planting, with Lt. L. O. Hollist replacing Lt. Russell, no longer stationed at Greely. Before planting had been completed, Lt. Hollist was also called to other duties, and the farm became the headache of Lt. Don C. Kidman, a graduate of Utah State, and his co-farmers, Pvts. Alva Russell of Westville, Okla.; Leroy Gilbert of Harrell, Ark.; Albert Goode of Hurricane, W. Va., and Orden Greathouse of Spencer, W. Va., all of whom had formerly worked on farms.

The 10 acres were planted to vegetables, consisting of onions, turnips, lettuce, radishes, Swiss chard, spinach, corn, peas, lettuce, parsnips, parsley, carrots, beans, cabbage, beets, rhubarb and potatoes; a few strawberry plants and raspberry bushes; red clover, white clover, a pasture mixture of perennial rye grass, timothy and red clover; wheat and oats.

Soil on Kodiak Island is covered by a volcanic-ash deposit left by the eruption of Mount Katmai, located on the Alaskan Peninsula across Shelikof Strait, in 1912, and this deposit varies in depth from 8 inches to 2 feet. A garden will not grow in the volcanic silicate, and its removal would be too costly to undertake. Deep plowing was the answer, Lt. Kidman discovered, so parts of the experimental plot were plowed to a depth of 16 inches to uncover the pre-eruption soil, while others were plowed to a depth of only 8 inches, to determine how much the ash hinders growth.

Fertilizers were applied to the soil in liberal amounts, including several commercial fertilizers, fish meal and barnyard manure obtained at a dairy farm on the island.

First vegetables, consisting of green onions and radishes, were taken from the garden on July 10. Later the garden produced practically all vegetables planted, with the notable exception of corn, which proved a failure in the murky Kodiak climate. Potatoes grew small, but were numerous and of very good quality.

Forage crops grew much better than had been anticipated. Perennial rye grew to a height of 29 inches. Red clover was 12 inches tall, and wheat and oats reached a height of 48 inches. Peas had vines 40 inches long by the middle of September.

The Fort Greely Experimental Farm proved again that raising crops in Alaska, even ash-covered Kodiak, is not impossible although it is difficult. Other coastal regions, such as the Homer farming area along Cook's Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula, have a climate similar to that of Kodiak, but are not hampered by volcanic ash. Success in Kodiak's climate and ash-covered soil should prove that successful crops can be raised in the coastal regions of Alaska as well as in parts of the interior.

# Four Catalina Flying Boats Bomb Paramushiru, Ending Lull in Attacks

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS—Striking in the white glare of flash bombs, four Army Catalina flying boats attacked Japan's northernmost naval bases of Paramushiru and Shimushu at midnight New Year's Eve.

The four Catalinas, first of their type to be used against the Kurile Islands, roared westward from an Aleutian base on the first combat mission against these Jap bases since Sept. 11 and the fifth since July 19.

With Jap ack-ack erratic, the U. S. bombers made runs on the army staging area at Mashawabara on Paramushiru and the naval base at Kaioka on Shimushu. One Jap night fighter, the first reported in North Pacific action, came up to meet the four Catalinas, but all returned safely. Damage inflicted was not observed.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Knox described the American air raid on Paramushiru on New Year's Eve as "successful." He said he understood bombs hit designated target areas.

Secretary Knox described as a "fishing expedition" Japanese radio reports that American bombers and ships were being assembled for an invasion of the Kurile Islands.

**SERVICE HARMONY,** even though the Navy stole an idea from the Army in naming this show "This is the Navy." Put on at the Naval Operating Base at Kodiak, it featured Navy, Army and civilian players.

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# WHY ARE WE IN THIS

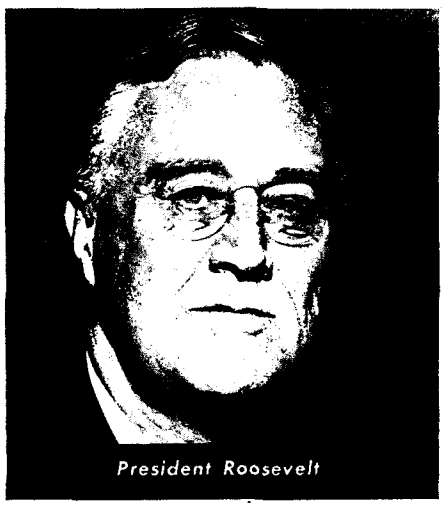
***BETWEEN the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of Teheran there were some two years and four months, and in that time the fortunes of the Allies turned from possible defeat to certain victory. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at sea early in August of 1941, four months before Pearl Harbor. So the Atlantic Charter, which came out of their conferences, was not a plan of war for the United States; it was a declaration of principles, an international bill of rights. Since then the Allied Nations, at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran, have agreed to make those principles work. They have agreed to crush and to disarm their enemies. But more than that they have agreed to work toward keeping the peace.***

## THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

"**First.** Their countries [the United States and Great Britain] seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other. **Second.** They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. **Third.** They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. **Fourth.** They will endeavor to further the enjoyment by all States, on equal terms, of access to the trade and raw materials of the world. **Fifth.** They desire to bring about closest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, to secure, once and for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security. **Sixth.** They hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling safely within their own boundaries. **Seventh.** Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas without hindrance. **Eighth.** They believe all nations must come to abandonment of the use of force. Since no peace can be maintained if nations threaten, or may threaten, aggression, disarmament of such nations is essential."

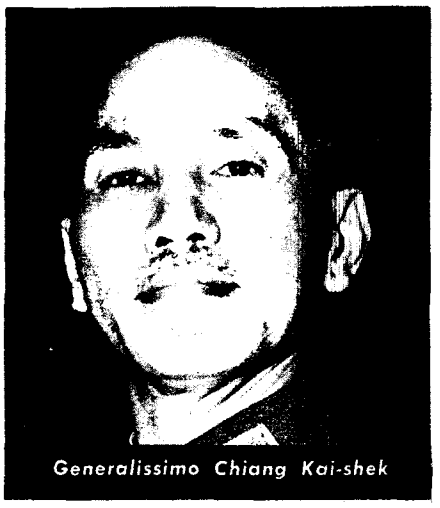
## THE MOSCOW DECLARATION

"**(1)** That their united action [the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China] pledged for the prosecution of the war will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security. **(2)** That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy. **(3)** That they will take all measures deemed necessary to provide against violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy. **(4)** That they recognize the necessity of establishing a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states. **(5)** That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations. **(6)** That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation. **(7)** That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period."


President Roosevelt

Marshal Stalin

Prime Minister Churchill


Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

## THE CAIRO DECLARATION

"The several military missions [of the United States, Great Britain, China] have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The three great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. The three great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent. With these objects in view, the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

## THE TEHERAN DECLARATION

"We express our determination that our nations [the United States, Russia, Great Britain] shall work together in the war and in the peace. Our military staff have joined in our discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to operations from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have reached guarantees that victory will be ours. We are sure that our concord will make an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility to make a peace which will command good will from the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish war for many generations. We shall seek the active participation of all nations whose peoples are dedicated to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations. No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies, their U-boats and their war plants. We look with confidence to the day when all may live free lives untouched by tyranny. We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose."



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**On these pages YANK summarizes the basic objectives for which we are fighting and the basic facts which brought about our entry into the war. These things have been said many times before but they will always bear repeating.**

# Fascist philosophies must not replace ours

*A free country grows with its people; its laws and institutions, art and science change as they do; its beliefs and values accumulate like topsoil on the plains. But the "Holy" Empire of Japan and the Greater German Reich set out to replace the growth of free nations. The Japanese fought to "implant the spirit of the Empire"; the Germans as members of the "Master Race." Why should international agreements or the rights of man mean anything to the future masters of the world? They were ready to destroy what was in their way, and so their creeds allowed no compromise. No nation could be independent if it did not accept the New Orders; and if it accepted, it died.*

The law as a racial and national instrument entrusts German parents with the bringing up of their children only on the condition that they bring them up in the manner that the nation and state expect.

***—A German Court***

The purpose of the plebiscite is not to let the people act in the Fuehrer's place or to replace the Fuehrer's decision with the result of the plebiscite. Its purpose is rather to give the whole people an opportunity to demonstrate and proclaim its support of an aim announced by the Fuehrer.

***—Nazi Constitutional Law***

Foreign kings, emperors and presidents are all created by men, but Japan has a Sacred Throne inherited from the Imperial Ancestors. Japanese imperial rule, therefore, is an extension of Heaven. Dynasties created by men may collapse, but the Heaven-created Throne is beyond men's power.

***—Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma***

The law will never make men free; it is men who have got to make the law free. They are the lovers of law and order who observe the law when the Government breaks it.

***—Henry D. Thoreau***

Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.

***—John Milton***

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

***—Thomas Jefferson***

We admit of no government by divine right. The only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed.

***—William Henry Harrison***

The Deity has not given any order or family of men authority over others, and if any men have given it they only could give it for themselves.

***—Samuel Adams***

All we national socialists are convinced that we are right, and we cannot bear with anyone else who maintains that he is right. For if he is right, then he must be a national socialist; and if he is not a national socialist, then he is not right.

***—Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister***

The best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which [men's] wishes safely can be carried out.

***—Oliver Wendell Holmes, U. S. Supreme Court Justice***

Instead of the army and navy being in the hands of the government, the civil administration is the servant of the fighting men. The power of the army and navy is a kind of dictatorship.

***—"The Japanese Enemy" by Hugh Byas***

In a democracy such as ours military policy is dependent on public opinion.

This is a democratic army working in and for a democratic society. We have to keep our aims and our applications clear in the light of the democratic processes.

***—Gen. George C. Marshall***

The Germanic of the North American continent, who has remained pure and less intermixed, has become the master of that continent. He will remain so until he, too, falls victim to the shame of blood mixing.

***—Adolf Hitler***

It is immensely clearer than it has ever been before that the democratic way of life commits us to an increasing effort to break down the walls of class, of unequal opportunity, of color, race, sect and nationality, which estranges human beings from one another.

***—Dr. John Dewey***

# We must put an end to this

In occupied Greece starvation filled this street with dead.

## IN EUROPE

Forbidden has been an important word in occupied Europe. For example, it is *Verboten* to cheer prisoners, sing national songs, listen to foreign broadcasts, read un-German books, insult German soldiers, talk to Jews. A "master race" is naturally inclined to forbid. It is also natural that a master should have only contempt for those he conquers. A Nazi leaflet said: "There are no decent Poles just as there are no decent Jews," and that belief brought results. It is estimated that more than 3,000,000 Jews have died in Europe since 1939, and the Inter-Allied Information Committee states that of these, some 1,000,000 or more are Poles who have been "slaughtered, starved or beaten to death."

Part of the doctrine of *Lebensraum* was to "organize great forced migrations of inferior peoples. Posterity will be grateful to us. The colonization of the world by the most perfect race is the wisdom of war." Put into practice that meant round-ups, mass arrests and massacres for occupied Europe. In the winter women and children were jammed into cattle cars to be moved across the continent to places more convenient to the Germans. Thousands of them froze, were trampled underfoot or died of starvation on the way.

It is easy enough to dismiss atrocities as propaganda if you have never seen them, but it is not so easy to deny the facts. German atrocities have been ordered, calculated and ruthless. The Nazis have mur-



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dered and burned when they thought it was useful to their plans, having denied "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." And the record grows as they retreat. In Russia, Rostov reported more than 20,000 civilians "tortured, burned or buried alive," Kiev reported 50,000 machine-gunned and burned, Smolensk reported more than 135,000 persons "were killed by the enemy by execution, starvation, neglect or poisoning." That is only part of the total score which will be added up after the United Nations are victorious.

## IN THE PACIFIC

We have learned something of the Jap's cruelty and savage disrespect for life by fighting him. The Chinese learned it before us, on their own soil. Four years before we entered the war Japanese soldiers were slaughtering thousands of civilians in Nanking and Shanghai. Japan's "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" brought 10 million men, women and children dead in China since the invasion, plus millions homeless and facing famine and starvation. Japan's economic pillage—its flooding of occupied countries with cheap money—is one good cause of hunger, and the conquered peoples of Asia have found that lack of rice and mistreatment are more tangible than "Asia for the Asiatics." They have found that when the Japs talk about their interest in education they mean: teach your children to speak Japanese or take the consequences; and, you can learn nothing from your own country since Japan is the only teacher. In other words, if Japan takes their food, their resources, their hope, their lives, it is only for the good of the New Order.

# But victory alone is not enough

We can stop thinking of the world today as a geographical map—splotches of color that stand only for nations and national possessions. We can begin to think of the human beings who live within those splotches of color as living also within a larger map that marks a single world. We must try to see that all peoples have the means to live and work in that single world so that each can prosper and live with all.
*—Wendell L. Willkie*

Fascism fights us on both sides of the line. It will fight on from new bases after military victory is complete. Let us not commit the tragic folly of underestimating our enemy. No country has escaped it. The world-wide assault on the power, on the worth and dignity of man is the living issue of our time. *—Vice President Henry A. Wallace*

For the purpose of the war we have built up a great store of knowledge and of practice which we must be prepared to use for the winning of the peace. We must turn our machinery of economic warfare into one of economic welfare. *—Sir Stafford Cripps*

Our ultimate objective can be simply stated: it is to build for ourselves, meaning all men everywhere, a world in which each individual human being shall have the opportunity to live out his life in peace; to work productively, earning at least enough for his actual needs and those of his family; to associate with the friends of his choice; to think and worship freely; and to die secure in the knowledge that his children, and their children, shall have the same opportunities.
*—President Roosevelt*

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

FREEDOM FROM WANT

## The Four Freedoms

*From the President's Message to Congress of Jan. 6, 1941*

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

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# Hey, Joe, why do they wake us up so early in the morning?

By Sgt. JOE McCARTHY
YANK Beautyrest Correspondent

Now that the Post Office authorities have banned *Esquire* and its Varga girls from the second-class mail, I haven't much to do with my spare time except break the arms and collarbones of strange GIs in order to get new specimens for my shoulder-patch collection.

But I had to put this hobby aside last week because I didn't have any way of removing the patches from the latest batch of sleeves that I had wrenched from their sockets and stored away in my barracks bag. The company barber had borrowed my scissors so he could stand a full field inspection. So I decided to while away a few evenings in YANK's *What's Your Problem* department, answering a few of the questions that nobody else would touch with a 10-foot pole.

Most of these questions were a cinch to answer. A couple of them gave me a little trouble, but I figured them out in about 15 minutes with the help of an aiming circle and a few field manuals. For instance:

*Q. Why does a major wear gold leaves on his collar?*

A. If he wore them on his socks, nobody would see them.

*Q. I have a brother 26 years old who has never worked much because he is not interested in anything except being a dramatic critic. He has been deferred from the draft because the Army tried to talk the Navy into taking him and the Navy wasn't interested. He likes to sit around the house a lot. What would you suggest he read?*

A. Gas meters.

*Q. I understand the Army will let us keep our footwear after the war. Does this mean we can take home our big rubber GI overshoes?*

A. Not both of them.

*Q. Why does a lieutenant wear gold bars on his collar?*

A. If he wore them on his socks, nobody would see them.

*Q. My brother has been sent to Fort Bragg where they have put him in a Field Artillery battery. Why did they put him in a battery? He cannot pitch or catch. He always played shortstop or second base.*

A. Maybe he knows somebody.

THERE was one question, however, that threw me for a couple of days. I asked the first sergeant about it, but he just glared at me and told me I would be busted if I didn't watch out.

This question came from a GI who is supposed to be a dining-room orderly in an Infantry outfit in the South Pacific. That is a tough job because they have no dining room and he has to carry the catsup bottle and the salt and pepper shakers around in the hip pocket of his fatigue clothes. The noncoms in his outfit are fast eaters and when they need salt or catsup they just pick him up and shake him over their mess kits instead of waiting for him to fish the stuff out of his pants. He doesn't mind this so much when the weather is dry, but when it is damp and the salt does not flow freely he gets an awful work-out at each meal.

But, as I was saying before we were interrupted by that long-distance telephone call from Hedy Lamarr, this dining-room orderly had an interesting question. He wanted to know why we have to get up so early in the morning.

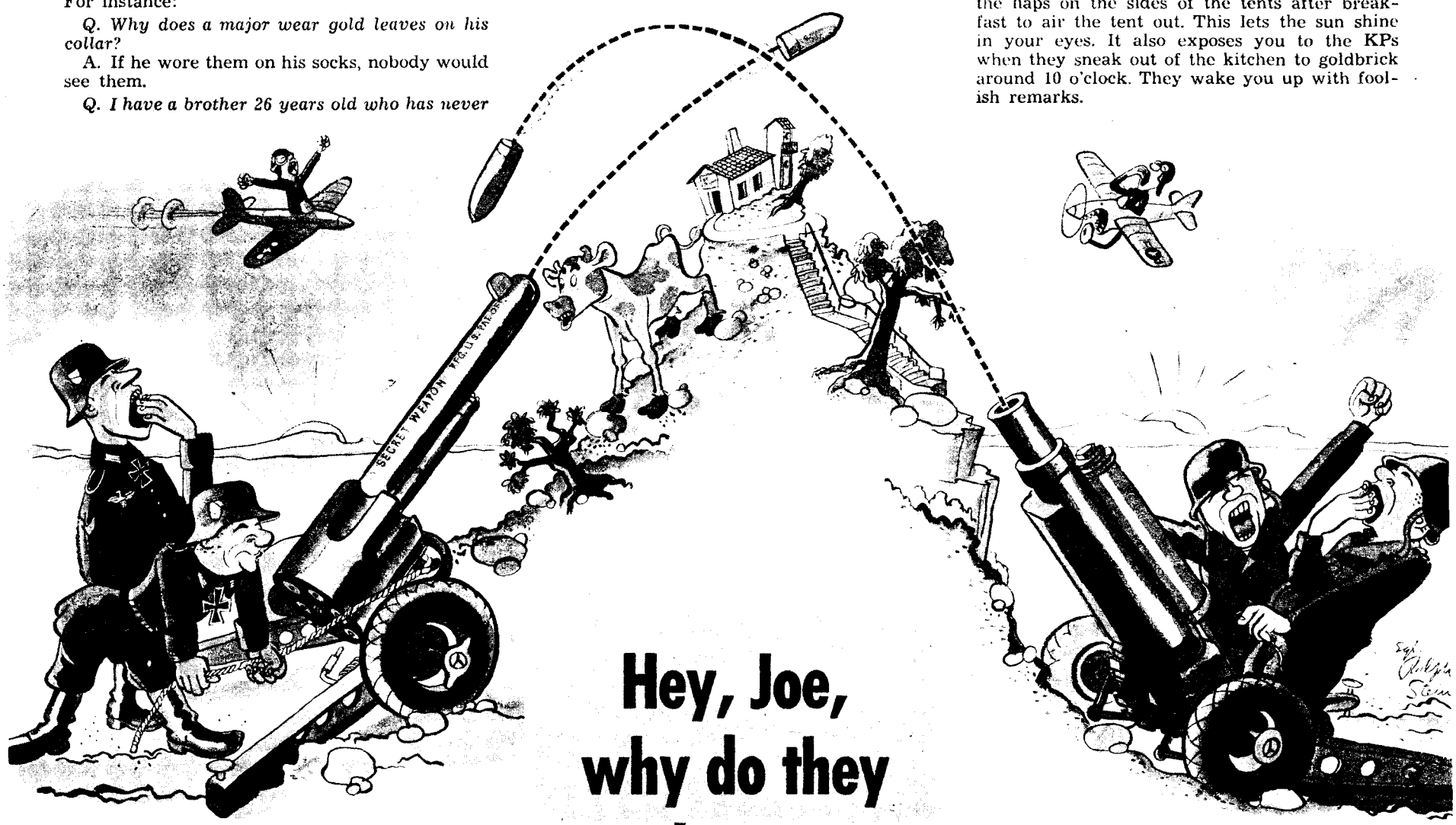
Well, there are lots of good reasons why we boys in the U. S. Army have to get up so early in the morning.

In the first place, if you didn't get up early in the morning, you would miss sick call.

In the second place, people ask too many questions when you don't get up early. A couple of times I tried to stay in bed when everybody else was up, and I couldn't sleep a wink because other GIs kept shaking me and asking me what I was doing in bed so late.

There are lots of other reasons, too. In combat zones you have to get up early because the Germans and Japs get up early. If the Germans and Japs didn't get up so early, it wouldn't make much difference. The first sergeant or the platoon sergeant would wake you anyway so you wouldn't be asleep in case they happened to get up. However, in most combat zones you don't have to worry about whether or not you will get up early in the morning because usually you do not go to bed the night before.

In camps where they have pyramidal tents, you have to get up early because they roll up the flaps on the sides of the tents after breakfast to air the tent out. This lets the sun shine in your eyes. It also exposes you to the KPs when they sneak out of the kitchen to goldbrick around 10 o'clock. They wake you up with foolish remarks.




*"If they didn't get up so early, we could stay in bed."*

*"If they didn't get up so early, we could stay in bed."*

In places where there are barracks with double-decker bunks, you have to get up early so that the GI who sleeps over you won't step on your face while he is making his bed. It is also dangerous to sleep late in barracks because the other men in the room will pile foot lockers and shoes on top of your head while they are mopping the floor.

That brings up another question. Why do men in Army barracks mop the floor every morning?

They mop the floor every morning because they get up so early that they have a lot of time on their hands after they finish breakfast and go to work. They cannot shave because the latrine is being cleaned. They cannot go to the PX because it is not open yet and they cannot go to the orderly room to read the bulletin board because the first sergeant might see them and put them on a detail. There isn't anything new on the bulletin board, anyway. They have to do something. So they mop the floor.

Personally, I think the Army ought to let us sleep later in the morning. For one thing, it would cut down the number of soldiers who get hurt by booby traps. Nobody is going to get hurt by a booby trap if he is in his own bed, sleeping.

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High on a cliff an American soldier student negotiates a hard part of the ascent and another awaits his turn below, while an Alpini instructor guards against a fall.

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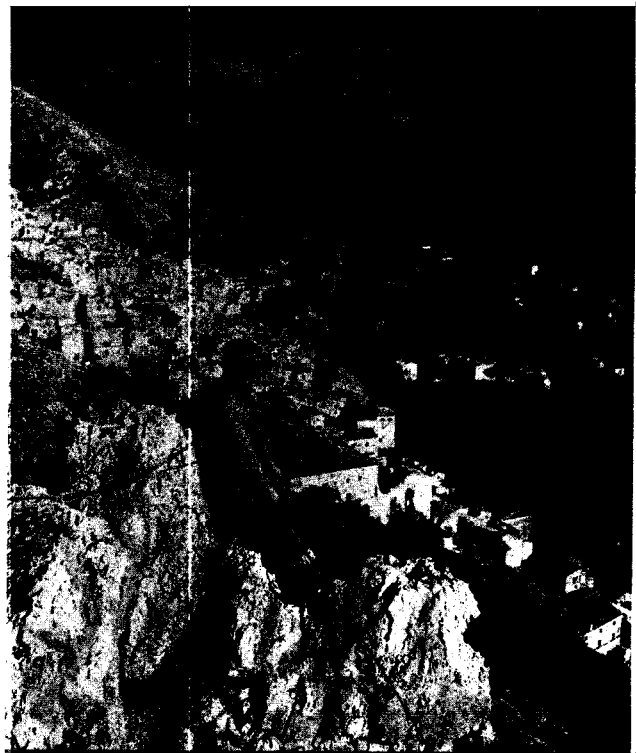


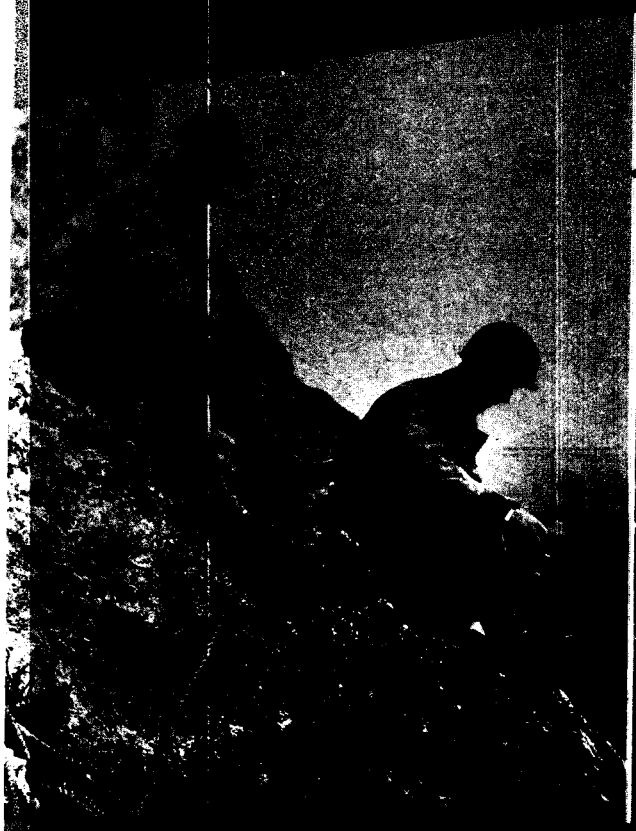
A middle man in a party climb rests on a pinnacle 1,500 feet above an Italian village.

Instructors [illegible] a day's [illegible]

Alpini [illegible] The [illegible]

A FEW miles behind the fighting front in Italy is a class which has a mountain for its schoolroom. It is there that selected personnel from U. S. divisions, officers and enlisted men alike, are taking a course in climbing that will fit them for the extensive mountain fighting that is part and parcel of the war in Italy. Headed by Capt. Edmund Mueller, a Mid-Westerner who has climbed many American ranges, the school is staffed with professional and amateur rock climbers found among the Yanks and a number of officers and men from the famous Italian Alpini regiments. The Italians wear GI uniforms, field jackets, leggings and all, but they still keep their high-crowned Tyrolean felt hats with a feather in the hat band. The staff does not expect its pupils to become experts; it wants them to learn [illegible] do it [illegible] tensi[illegible] phas[illegible] men [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] kn[illegible] giv[illegible] in[illegible] cl[illegible] b[illegible] [illegible]

In a climbing problem [illegible] patient is being let down a line.



Two instructors, an Alpini and Pvt. Jack Young of New York City, wind up their climbing ropes.

Medical students in a mountain-climbing class learn how to bring a casualty down the face of a 100-foot cliff on a taut equipment line.

Ascending cliff, Yank reaches stopping point as an Alpini watches.

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# MAIL CALL

## Reserved for Officers

Dear YANK:

In a November issue, T-5 George A. Smith had a complaint about officers having reserved seats in the GI shows [and being first in sick calls or in line for a bus]. If he gets a satisfactory answer, will you please publish it. I'm another one that would like to know.

*La Guardia Field, N. Y.* —Lt. WARREN J. ECKHARDT

Dear YANK:

I am a Regular Army soldier, and although I will not mention when I came in, I will say I did not come in yesterday. Pfc. Buck and T-5 Smith, I will tell you why I think that the officers should have a reserved section when they go to see a show or anything else. First of all, the officer's uniform represents a great man in this good American Army of ours. So that alone should tell you why you should respect it. Officers have to first be good soldiers in order to become officers. I and every soldier respects a good soldier, but not your kind of soldier, because your kind come a dime a dozen. A good soldier never questions the why or what of an officer. He has already showed his stuff as far as I am concerned by being able to wear the uniform. Your kind of questions helps the Jap and all the rest of the so-and-sos win the war by making remarks that enable them to write propaganda saying that our soldiers and officers don't get along. Think about it, soldier, and respect the uniform if not the man. I myself respect the man because he is able to wear it. That's why I let him have a reserved section at a theater or let him get ahead of me in any kind of line.

*Aleutians* —1st Sgt. DENNIS TRUJILLO

## "Battle for Russia"

Dear YANK:

I have just seen the War Department film "Battle for Russia," showing men, women and children hanged, machine-gunned, gassed, starved to death; kids stripped of clothing to freeze to death. This film is the face of the enemy as the Russian people have seen it. Americans should be urged not to turn aside when they see the hanging bodies in the film, or the frozen babies and mass graves and smoldering ruins. We should be as resolute as the grim-faced Russians who take the oath: "I would rather die fighting than surrender alive to the enemy!" That is the iron in their blood, the granite in their guts. We may recite names, figures and places, but when we know the enemy the way the Russians do, as shown in the Army film, then we shall have taken a long step forward in winning the war.

*IV Corps Spec. Serv., Los Angeles* —Cpl. DON S. AMTER

## Soldier-Voters

Dear YANK:

I am writing this letter because I wonder what other servicemen think about the recent Senate action killing the Green-Lucas bill, thereby practically disfranchising us of the armed forces. From whatever angle one chooses to look at it, this action stands out as a deliberate betrayal of America's 10 Million: more than that, a betrayal of America. The Green-Lucas bill would have created, by Federal action, a bipartisan commission of four to insure every soldier a chance to vote without relying on the chances of state legislatures. This was killed and "recommendations" substituted, throwing the whole thing back into the laps of the states. This is where it was in 1942 when an insignificant 28,000 effective votes were cast.

In practice, it has definitely been proved that state absentee-voting machinery is grossly inadequate to insure the soldiers' vote. These betrayers claim that they are interested in preserving the principles of the Constitution and protecting states' rights. But is that so?

We are selected by the Federal Government. When we are assigned to a unit, it is not the state that assigns us. When we are given KP or latrine duty we cannot refuse on the grounds that it violates states' rights. Everything we do is done in the interests of the nation as a whole. Is it wrong, then, that we receive Federal aid in casting our ballots? It is obvious the states' rights issue has been used to becloud the ugly nakedness of this action to deny the servicemen the chance to cast a ballot.

It has been argued that the soldiers are not interested in voting. Again, that is not the point. Let us have the chance to decide that. I know that's what I'm writing my congressman. What do some of you other GIs have to say about it?

*Scott Field, Ill.* —Pvt. M. ROSENBERG

Dear YANK:

Congress is now deciding how it can give servicemen a chance to vote, but what, exactly, will we do with the ballots when we get them? You know what happens to the lettuce we get on pay day; the same thing can well happen to the ballots we shall find in mail call. In short, we might gamble most of our votes away. The majority of us don't know more than the two or three top names on the ballot. I've seen a GI in the service club take his fountain pen, close his eyes and make a dot on the ballot. The name the dot came closest to got the vote!

A lot of men in the Army will unquestionably underestimate the tremendous power of their total vote. In examining the civilians who seek government positions in their home towns and in the Federal Government, they will give more weight to what these men have said they will do than to what they have done. Yet that's one thing Army experience should definitely have taught all of us—just because a guy can "sound off" doesn't mean he can do a good job.

All votes should be cast against politicians who consciously or unconsciously are aiding the forces of oppression, intolerance and injustice. That's where the GI vote comes in very strongly. We can fight against those forces in enemy countries with our rifles and other weapons, but to fight them in this country we must use our votes as weapons. Our votes—when we get them—can insure victory on the home front, but only if those votes are cast intelligently.

*Camp Edwards, Mass.* —Pvt. JEROME E. KLEIN

## Soldier Morals

Dear YANK:

A lot of soldiers stationed in this country have broken down the moral barriers at home. The increase in the delinquency of adolescent girls is the fault of soldiers more than any other group in the country, including the girls themselves.

The young girl gone wrong is, because of her youth, only partly to blame. It is the soldiers and sailors who are concerned neither with health nor morals who are much more to blame. Certainly men such as these are as guilty of "prostitution" as the worst woman, for they pick indiscriminately upon girls who have barely reached the age of understanding.

Many people are concerned over the apparent inadequacy of the measures being taken to control youth delinquency. Soldiers and sailors stationed in the U. S. should be equally concerned about improving present deplorable conditions, for which they are mainly responsible.

*ASTU, Fordham U., N. Y.* —Pvt. STANTON R. GAYLORD

## Martha O'Driscoll and GI

Dear YANK:

This is to let my friends from the Bronx and Brooklyn and other localities emit with sighs of envy. The picture of Martha O'Driscoll and myself was taken during her USO tour through Alaska.

*Alaska* —Pvt. FRANK HOROWITZ

## Secret Weapon

Dear YANK:

In the *Current Events Quiz* in a December issue by Sgt. Irving L. Field, it was stated that the P-38 was manufactured by Boeing. Lockheed gets credit for this usually, or have you heard by now?

*Scott Field, Ill.* —Pfc. RICHARD SIEBEL

Dear YANK:

As every private knows, a sergeant is never wrong. Therefore, we think that it is only your duty to inform Boeing that they are now building P-38s. After all, that Lightning is a hot little baby so why let Lockheed take the credit?

*Truax Field, Wis.* —Pvt. RAY D. KERSHNER

■ Sgt. Field was wrong, and YANK flunked, too.

## Post-War Problems

Dear YANK:

The need for post-war rehabilitation and reorganization seems to be the current topic for debate, but it is imperative that plans be laid now when liberal and clear thinking is predominant. Let us think of the old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," and so, inversely, in time of war prepare for peace.

*Australia* —S/Sgt. D. V. THOMAS

## Yea 'Bama

Dear YANK:

In the sports page of a December issue you said that in the Alabama vs. Tennessee game of 1935, Paul Bryant [of Alabama] played the full game with a broken leg. Well, who in the hell won the game? "Yea 'Bama!"

*Camp McCain, Miss.* —Pvt. THOMAS E. BULLEN

■ Alabama 25, Tennessee 0.

# Message Center

*Men asking for letters in this column are all overseas. Write them c/o Message Center, YANK, 205 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y. We'll forward your letters. The censor won't let us print the complete addresses.*

**A.** Pfc. JOSEPH ABRIL, USMC, once at Parris Island, S. C.: write your cousin S/Sgt. Santos T. Abril. . . . T-5 HEBRERT ANDERSON of Cincinnati, Ohio, once at Camp Murphy, Fla.: see *Message 4.*†† . . . KENNETH and DUANE ATCHISON: write your brother, Cpl. Vincent Atchison.

**B.** Sgt. RODGER BERRY, once in Africa: write Sgt. Fred Maier. . . . BOB BRADLEY, formerly at Keesler and Scott Fields: write Lt. E. R. Cavin. . . . SAMUEL BRECI, somewhere in the States: write your brother, S/Sgt. Sebastian Breci. . . . JACK BROWN of Dallas, Tex.: write Sgt. Ellis Britain. . . . WALTER BUDDEN, formerly at Keesler and Scott Fields: write Lt. E. R. Cavin.

**D.** Pfc. JOHN F. DOLDER, once in the AAF in Fla.: write Pfc. Merle O. Clawson. . . . Sgt. BILL DURANT, QMC: write your brother, Sgt. L. P. Shumake. . . . Lt. JUSTIN C. DUROCHER, USNR: write Al B. Bala OS3c.

**F.** WILLIAM FALVO of Jackson Heights, N. Y.: write your brother Pvt. Francis Falvo. . . . Cpl. HEINTZ O. FISCHER, at Will Rogers Field, Okla., in 1942: write Cpl. Norbert Bykowski. . . . Pfc. JOHN FOSTER of Cincinnati, Ohio, once at Camp Van Dorn, Miss.: see *Message 4.*†† . . . Cpl. GEORGE KENNETH FRY of Hammond, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., with the Signal Photo-Mail Co., ABS: write Pfc. Max Coppage.

**G.** 2d Lt. GLASS of Newark, N. J., once at Fort Benning, Ga.: write Lt. Carl B. Hamilton. . . . FRED J. and CLIFFORD GROTE of Cincinnati, Ohio: see *Message 1.** . . . MARTIN GULLEMAN of Cincinnati, Ohio: see *Message 1.**

**J.** Lt. JOE JAMAR in an MP Bn., formerly of the Office of Internal Revenue, Houston, Tex.: write Pvt. Bill Elliott. . . . CHESTER JOHNSON, once in Btry. C, 1420 FA, Camp Bowie, Tex.: see *Message 3.*†

**K.** Pfc. MILTON C. KEES, USMC, in the S. Pacific: write Cpl. Elzie L. Kees. . . . JOE and LEROY KLEMS of Cincinnati, Ohio: see *Message 1.** . . . Cpl. WILLARD KLEPPINGER of Northampton, Pa., once at Gardner Field, Calif.: write Cpl. Allan L. Steele. . . . Pvt. HARRY KLEVAN, once at Camp Shelby, Miss.: write your brother, Pvt. David Klevan. . . . Capt. SID KLIGERMAN, Med. Corps, Australia: write Pvt. L. S. Eisenstein.

**L.** S/Sgt. JOHN LESLIE LANDRUM, once in the 5th Com. Sq., Morris Field, N. C.: write Cpl. Hugh Mortimer. . . . ROBERT LAUDATO, formerly with the 501st Prcht. Regt.: see *Message 2.*** . . . 1st Lt. JAMES LEGOTT, with the 31st Bomb. Sq.: write your cousin, Pvt. Legott. . . . RAYMOND LEWIS, once at Camp Murray, Wash.: write Pvt. Cecil B. Rosales.

**M.** ROBERT MARCEAUX JR., USN: write Pvt. Will E. Simoneaux. . . . Pvt. RALPH MICHAEL of Los Angeles, Calif., in the Infantry: write Pvt. Charles Levine. . . . Sgt. MERLE MILLER, once with 3d Engrs.: write 1st Sgt. B. H. Thompson.

**P.** JAMES PALMQUIST, USMC, of Austin, Tex.: write Cpl. Francis J. Koenig. . . . Pvt. EDWARD PILOT, once at Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.: write Pvt. P. C. Curley. . . . DONALD H. PORTER, formerly with the 501st and 541st Prcht. Regt.: see *Message 2.*** . . . Pvt. OSCAR PRINCE, once at Camp Lee, Va.: see *Message 5.*‡

**R.** CLYDE D. RANKIN, once in Btry. C, 1420 FA, Camp Bowie, Tex.: see *Message 3.*† . . . Cpl. FLOYD REYNOLDS, with the Paratroops in S. Pacific: write Sgt. Stephen Van Horn. . . . Cpl. CHALMER RIFFLE, once at Fort Belvoir, Va.: write T/Sgt. George McClusik. . . . Pvt. LESLIE S. RITZOW, once in Calif.: write Pvt. Charles R. Gans.

**S.** S/Sgt. CHARLES SAYLOR, once at Hampton Institute, later at Camp Croft, S. C.: see *Message 5.*‡ . . . JAY SHARP of Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., once with the CWS in Maryland: write Sgt. Samuel T. Staffieri. . . . VERNON SHAW, once in Btry. C, 1420 FA, Camp Bowie, Tex.: see *Message 3.*† . . . JAMES L. SUFFLE of Cincinnati, Ohio: see *Message 1.** . . . Sgt. ANDREW SWASNY, once in Dept. of Air Tng., FASM No. 20, Fort Sill, Okla.: write Pfc. Sam Treemarchi.

**Message 1:* Write Cpl. George L. Klems.
***Message 2:* Write Pfc. Larry Margolis.
*†Message 3:* Write S/Sgt. Clifford C. Fisher.
*††Message 4:* Write Sgt. H. A. Fritsch.
*‡Message 5:* Write Pvt. Willie Saddler.

## SHOULDER PATCH EXCHANGE

*A mimeographed list of all those wanting to exchange shoulder patches will be sent to soldiers upon request. We haven't enough space to list everyone's name each week.*

These men want to trade shoulder patches:

Pvt. James F. Healy, Div. Hq., 18th Corps, Sig. Det., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

1st Lt. Andrew V. Bakasy, Flt. 9, SO Det. (Pre-Flt.) Maxwell Field, Ala.

Lt. Charles M. Thompson, Co. E, 222d Inf., Camp Gruber, Okla.

Pvt. Oscar Mayers, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 271st Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Pvt. Ralph Stein, Publications Dept. Hq., TD Sch., Camp Hood, Tex.

Sgt. Nick Worontsoff, Co. Z, 803 Sig. Tng. Regt., Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, N. J.



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# NEWS FROM HOME

## Tempest Over Strikes

An unnamed "high authority" precipitated a national row over the international effects of the railroad strike threats that recently led to the Army's seizure of the railroads. The official, in a statement to the press, accused the railroad unions of playing with the lives of thousands of Allied soldiers because, he said, the strike controversy had been used by German propagandists to picture U. S. chaos and to bolster Axis resistance, thus possibly delaying Allied victory.

Declaring that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was author of the statement, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denied the charges and blamed the strike threats on "government bungling" in dealing with wage demands, which he said were justified.

Senator Clyde Reed [Rep., Kans.], criticizing Green, said: "Strikes in essential industry in time of war are a form of treason and should be so regarded." But as several other senators agreed with Green that basic responsibility for the series of labor crises was due to administration fumbling, Congressman Paul Shafer [Rep., Mich.] called for a Congressional investigation to determine the source of the original accusation as well as its factual basis.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt sought to end a deadlock over wages that had led to the railroad strike threats. He directed a special wage arbitration board to reconsider an overtime increase of 8-cents an hour demanded by the 15 nonoperating unions, and to the three operating unions that persisted in their strike call until after the railroad seizure he offered the same 4-cent hourly straight-time raise and 5-cent hourly overtime raise he had previously offered to two other operating unions.

## Soldier Vote Proposals

Under recommendations made to the state governments by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, ballots for the 1944 presidential election would be mailed to soldiers overseas at least 45 days before election day. And since military necessities might interfere with transportation of ballots by plane, the two Secretaries stated that an even longer time interval might be desirable. They also recommended that ballots be sent to soldiers stationed in the U. S. at least 30 days before the election.

Seven states were already taking steps to liberalize voting procedure, among them Georgia whose Senate passed a bill abolishing poll taxes for soldier-voters.

Meanwhile Senator Scott W. Lucas [Dem., Ill.] declared that the Army-Navy recommendations were evidence of a need for "a uniform ballot distributed by a central Federal agency" and introduced in the Senate a new soldier-vote bill as a compromise in the recent fight over the state-control issue.

*Pvt. Osborn Foster, Georgia state senator, who enlisted three months ago, is greeted by Gov. Arnall on his return to Atlanta to support the soldier-vote bill.*

## Sinking in N. Y. Bay

The *U S S Turner*, a 1-700-ton Navy destroyer only eight months old and just back from Casablanca, sank in lower New York Bay after explosions of undetermined origin tore her in two. Coast Guard craft rescued 154 survivors during the ship's last 20 minutes afloat. Others of the 230-man crew, including Comdr. Henry S. Wygant Jr., 37, the ship's captain, were unaccounted for.

The first blast tore a tremendous hole in the ship's port side. At least two more explosions followed. The concussion rattled pictures on the walls of houses along the New Jersey shore and Long Island coast, and caused vibrations that were felt 25 to 30 miles inland.

The first helicopter ever used in such an emergency was flown from Floyd Bennett Field to the beach at Sandy Hook with two cases of blood plasma to treat survivors of the destroyer, many of whom were burned or otherwise injured.

*Gustave Delonney Jr. S1c Survivor*

## ODDS & ENDS DEPT.

Skirting the immorality issue raised in the recent Varga Girl trial, Postmaster General Frank Walker canceled *Esquire's* second-class mailing privileges on grounds of failure to meet postal rules requiring magazines to be published for "dissemination of information of a public character." . . . In **Tallahassee, Fla.**, a marriage license was issued to Ben J. Walker, said to be 113, and Icey Ida Bride, 52. . . . In **Latrobe, Pa.**, Bernard Vid, 25-year-old sailor, was arrested and accused of landing a haymaker on the jaw of Grace Keltz, woman draft board clerk, and shouting: "What the - - - - did you send me to the Navy for?" In **Logansport, Ind.**, Joe Army was inducted into the Navy. . . . Because artist Chester Gould introduced Flattop, a new character in his comic strip "Dick Tracy," as a "killer from Cookson Hills," the city commissioners of **Sallisaw, Okla.**, home town of gangster Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd, which is in the heart of Cookson Hills, passed a resolution calling the comic-strip character an "insult to the good people" of the town. . . . In **Boise, Idaho**, 73-year-old Stonewall Ballangee, a prospector, turned up before the State Pardon Board saying he had escaped from the state penitentiary in 1918 and wanted to return to his **Baker (Oreg.)** gold diggings with an easy mind. He was formally freed. . . . When an automobile owner in **Ponca City, Okla.**, set the biggest mousetrap he could find on the tank cap of his car to catch persistent gasoline thieves, he caught his wife. She had just gone out to see if everything was all right. . . . In **Detroit, Mich.**, Louis Marino, 20-year-old war worker, died from burns suffered when a co-worker gave him a "hot foot" which flamed up into his oil-soaked trousers.

## NAMES IN THE NEWS

**Mrs. Herbert Hoover**, wife of the former President, died of a heart attack at the age of 68 in New York City just after she returned to her apartment from an afternoon concert. . . . At a Fort Sam Houston (Tex.) hospital, actress **Olivia De Haviland** remained as a patient after she went there to entertain GIs and came down with influenza. The same thing happened to **Gypsy Rose Lee** at Fort Bragg, N. C. . . . At a meeting of the Cleveland (Ohio) Federation of Labor, **Zelma E. Monahan** charged that actress **Dorothy Lamour** was responsible for the loss of thousands of man-hours during her tours through war plants. . . . **Ida M. Tarbell**, 86-year-old dean of women authors, died of pneumonia in Bridgeport, Conn. . . . **Andy Wright** and **Clarence Norris**, two of the five Negroes convicted in the famous Scottsboro case, were paroled to work in lumber mills by the Alabama Board of Pardons.

*Mrs. Herbert Hoover*

## Boogie-Woogie Bandits Fade Out at Crime Movie

A pair of riding boots and a visit to a 15-cent movie brought the downfall in New York City of David Keith, 24, and John Richard King, 23, two boogie-woogie desperados from Norfolk, Va., after an all-night cross-state dash in a stolen automobile with its chauffeur and a pretty brunette as their captives.

At 10 o'clock the night before, two men, one wearing riding breeches, boots and a cowboy hat, jumped into the eight-passenger Gravelly Point (Va.) Airport limousine driven by Herman Corman, 22, of Washington. The only passenger was Mercedes Platt, 25. She was returning from Canada to her job as a naval attache's receptionist in the U. S. Embassy at Havana, Cuba.

*David Keith and John Richard King*

A mile down the road the pair drew pistols and relieved Corman of $48 and some jewelry and Miss Platt of $11 and some trinkets. Then one of them took the wheel. They hummed boogie-woogie between vague references in rich Southern drawls to experiences in various prisons. Since they were in a conversational mood, Miss Platt told them interesting facts about Cuba.

Everything was very congenial. The car headed north through Maryland and Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, one of the kidnapers got out, bought some sandwiches at an all-night diner and generously shared them all around.

Only once did the chummy attitude of the captors momentarily fade. "See this shell, Babe?" the booted one asked Miss Platt as he took a used cartridge from his pistol and held it up for inspection. "Well, it's an empty shell, see. Know what happened to the bullet? It killed a man. See this bullet, babe? It ain't been fired yet, but if you don't be careful it's going to blast right into your pretty head." Then he made a pass at her, met stiff resistance, cheerfully desisted and became his old genial self for the rest of the long ride.

Hours later the party arrived in Brooklyn. Corman, who was then taking his turn at driving, was forced to pull the car to the curb and he and Miss Platt were told to get out.

"Hey you, get the lady's bags out of the car and carry them for her," shouted one of the men at Corman as he and the girl were complying with the first order. Then, as the car sped away, the same one shouted: "So long, Babe. We're headed for Canada." Miss Platt and Corman headed for a police station.

The next afternoon, Paul Caulford, a Brooklyn taxi driver pulled up to a red light and was confronted by two young men with Southern accents who robbed him of $8 and forced him to enter a black limousine with wings painted on the door. With Caulford as guide, they headed across Manhattan for the Holland Tunnel to get out of town.

"I suppose you know who we are," said one, who was wearing riding breeches and boots. Caulford looked blank. "What's the matter—don't you read the papers? Didn't you read about us in yesterday's papers?"

"What's that?" they wanted to know when they reached the New Jersey side of George Washington Bridge.

"I knew, of course," Caulford said later, "but I told them I didn't. They decided it must go somewhere, so we crossed it right back into Manhattan." At 170th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Caulford was dumped.

Through his tip, detectives later traced the black limousine to a parking lot near a movie theater on Eighth Avenue near 58th Street. A woman usher in the theater shined her flashlight across the rows of seats until she saw a pair of boots whose wearer was intent on "The Falcon and the Co-eds," a detective thriller. Then real detectives slipped into seats and took two men out with them.

"The Falcon was chasing the murderer, and no one had an inkling of what was happening right around them," said one of the detectives later at the police station where Keith and King declared they were glad it was all over.



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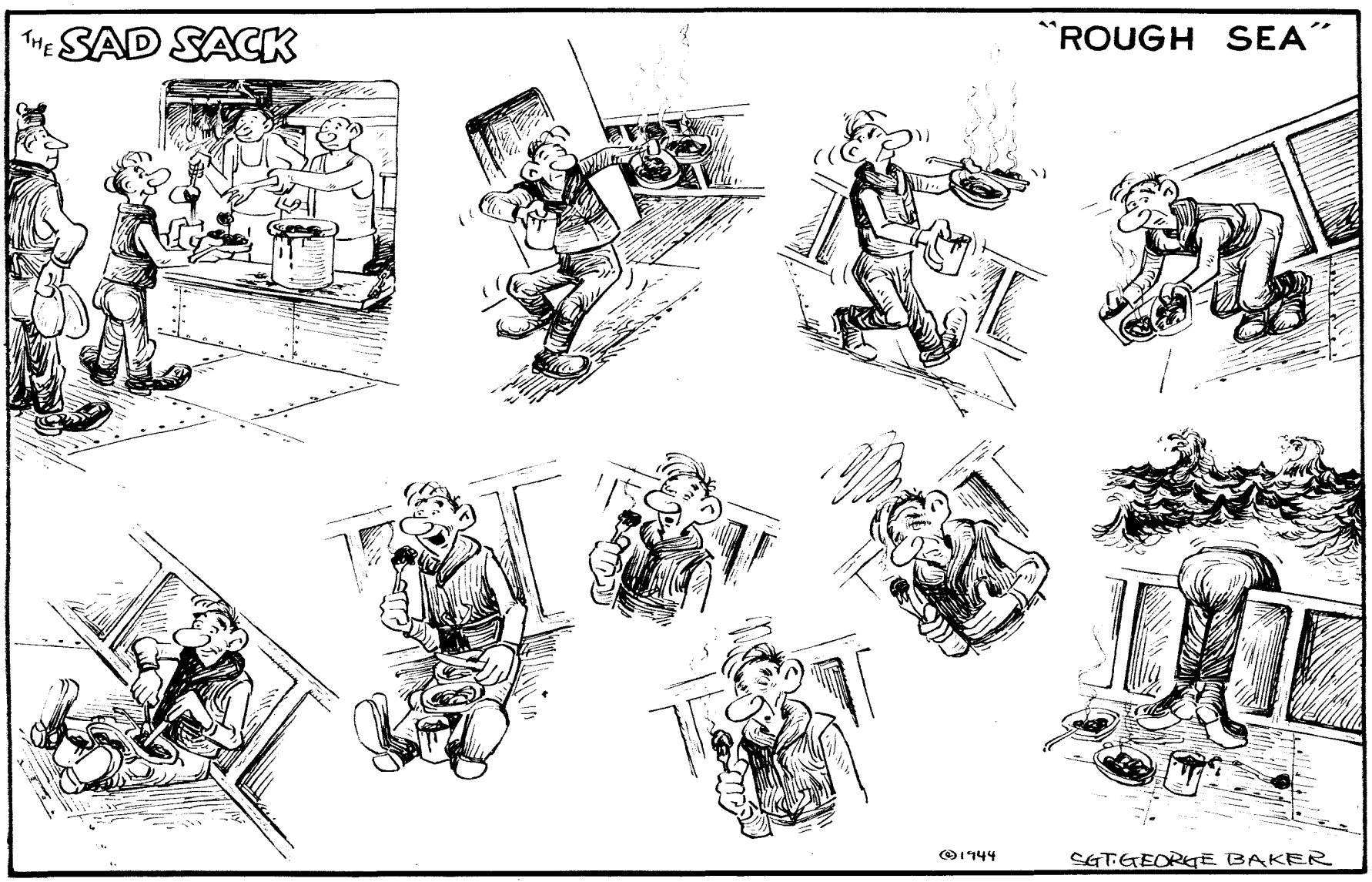


# What's Your Problem?

## Who's Eligible for Benefits

Dear YANK:

My wife has divorced me, and she has married another guy. What I want to know is, can she get a family allowance from me?

*FPO, New York, N. Y.* —**STANLEY MAZENKAS S1c**

■ According to the Office of Dependency Benefits a divorced wife who remarries is not entitled to a family allowance. Write ODB, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., the information that your wife has remarried since she took out her allowance and hence is no longer eligible for benefits.

Dear YANK:

I have a problem about family allowances, and I wish you would help me out. I am not married but as a civilian I did contribute 50 percent of my pay to my mother and father. My mother is not working, but my father has a small place of business and is contributing to the support of my mother and brother, who is 9 years of age. There are many fellows I have come in contact with who have wives who are self-supporting; that is, they are working and are able to get along without help. If this is the case, why can't I apply for an allowance for my mother, who isn't working at all?

*800th Ord. Co., Nashville, Tenn.* —**Cpl. H. MASLOFF**

■ If you contributed to the support of your parents while you were a civilian, you may take out family allowances for them. Either you or your parents should write to the ODB (address above) stating the degree of their dependence.

Dear YANK:

Please tell me if I can get a family allowance. My son helped me keep my home going while he was a civilian.

*George, Tex.* —**(Mrs.) ORA MAE SUSEBERRY**

■ If he contributed to your support while he was a civilian, you can apply for a family allowance by writing to the ODB. Include in your application affidavits from at least two persons testifying to the extent of your dependence on your son before he went into the Army.

Dear YANK:

I would like to have an answer to the following question: I am one of three sons in the Army. My parents have no income of their own. They are both invalids. Their expenses are approximately $200 per month, including doctor bills, medicine and other living expenses. At present one brother and I each contributes an allotment to their support, but they need more money for a decent living. My other brother was inducted last month. Can he also contribute to their support?

*PW Camp, Aliceville, Ala.* —**Pvt. JULIUS HESS**

■ If your brother can prove that he also contributed to the support of your parents, and if the ODB decides that the combined allowances of your first brother and yourself are not sufficient for your parents, your second brother may also apply for a family allowance. He should write to ODB, Allowances Branch, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., setting forth the details of the help he gave your father and mother before induction.

## Religious Preference

Dear YANK:

A friend of mine who belongs to the Greek Orthodox Church wanted to have his religion marked on his dog tags, but he was told that only the denominations of Protestant, Catholic or Hebrew could be stamped on his tags. Is this correct? I think even an atheist should be allowed to express his preference.

*Camp Maxey, Tex.* —**Pvt. R. S.**

■ *AR 600-35, Change 25,* says: "The religion of the wearer, when stated . . . will be indicated by a capital letter as follows: C for Catholic; H for Hebrew; and P for Protestant." However, it has been the practice in certain units to stamp "O" for "other religion," or sometimes print on the tag the full name of a religion, such as Confucianism. A blank space or an "N" is sometimes used to denote atheism or absence of religious preference.

## Ratings in Flight Training

Dear YANK:

I was told that I could become an aviation cadet and keep my present rating through the entire course. Is this correct?

*Camp Lee, Va.* —**Sgt. CALVIN BAGLEY**

■ Yes. *AAF Memorandum 35-31* states that an enlisted man may go through cadet training as an aviation student and hold his rank all the way through. Aviation students receive the same training as aviation cadets but are permitted to retain their rank, draw 50-percent increase in base pay for flying and, if in one of the first three grades and married, draw an allowance in lieu of quarters for dependents.

## Hashmarks for Selectees

Dear YANK:

I would like to know if there is any reason why a selective serviceman can't wear a hash mark when he completes three years' service. Many of the first draft men will finish three years soon.

*Fort Jackson, S. C.* —**S/Sgt. D. P. FLANNAGAN**

■ Selectees are entitled to wear a hash mark after three years of honorable service. *AR 600-40, Paragraph 46.*

## Busted in AUS

Dear YANK:

A lot of Regular Army men who have been promoted to temporary grades in the AUS have asked you if they revert back to their permanent ranks in the Regular Army after the war. Now, my question is slightly different. I was busted in AUS. Will I revert back to my permanent rating after the war?

*Australia* —**Pvt A.**

■ It will depend on how you lost your rating. If you were reduced without prejudice you will revert back to your permanent rating after the war. But if you were broken by sentence of a court martial you will be broken in the Regular Army even though you received the sentence when you were serving in the AUS.



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## STRICTLY G.I.

### New Combat Boot

THE QMC has developed a new 10-inch combat boot that is expected to replace the Infantry's shoe-and-legging combination and the special boot now worn by Paratroopers. The lower part of the new boot laces in the conventional manner, and a wide two-buckle cuff at the top permits trousers to be tucked in quickly and easily. The leather in the lower part is turned flesh side outward, leaving the smooth grain side next to the wearer's foot for greater comfort. Sole and heel are of synthetic rubber.

The boot was designed primarily to eliminate the need for leggings and such difficulties as lacings wearing out and coming untied. Tests in combat in North Africa and the Southwest Pacific have proved the new boot to be cooler in warm climates than the shoe-and-legging combination and less easily snagged by underbrush.

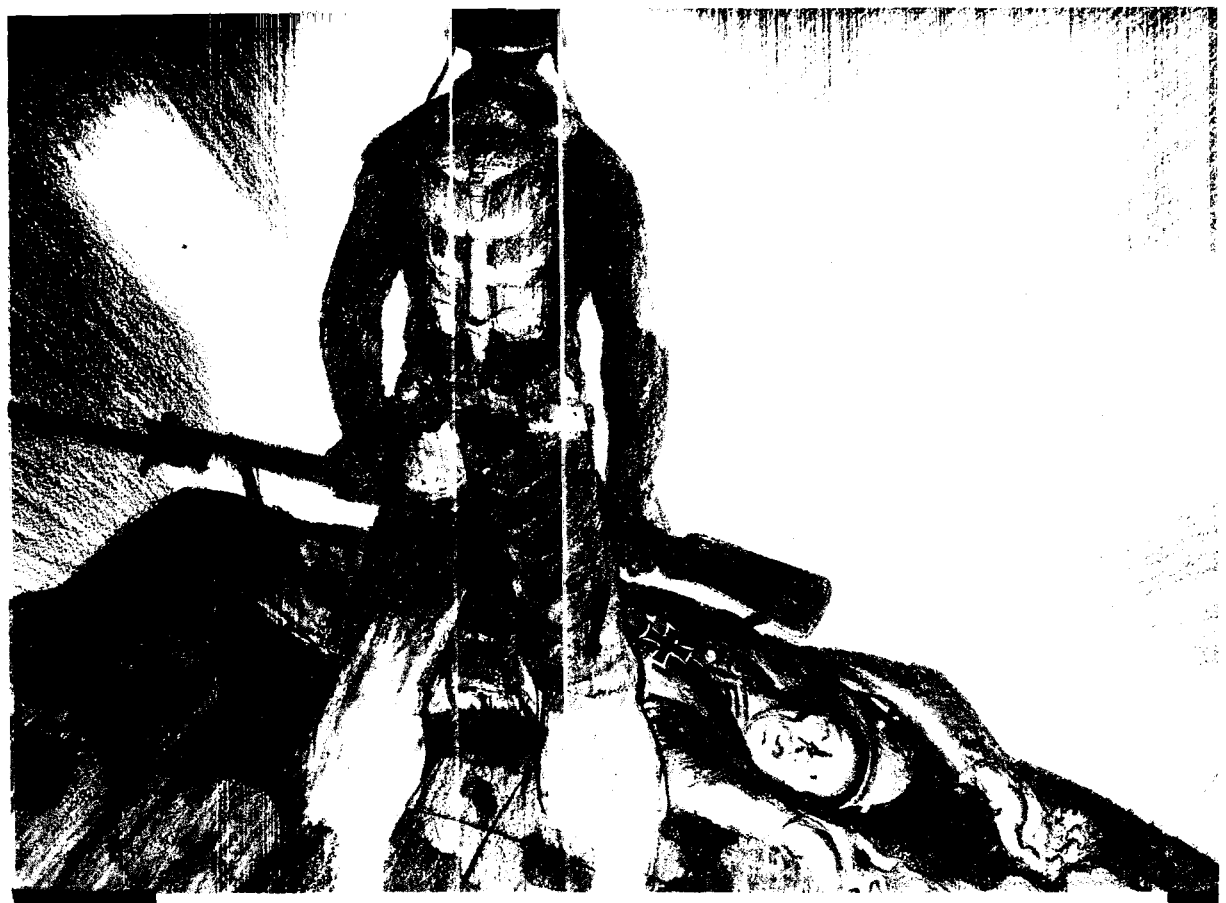
### Italian Campaign Notes

"Our Infantry soldiers like both the bazooka and the rifle grenade, not only for antitank work, but against personnel," reports Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, CG of the Third Army, after an observation tour of the Italian front. American arms were so effective, says Gen. Hodges, that the Nazis were often surprised when solid adobe walls, which they believed could withstand anything but artillery fire, were shattered by a weapon in the hands of a GI. Advances in Italy "are necessarily slow" because of the vast quantities of mines and booby traps. "In one division, 91 out of 140 casualties were caused by mines and booby traps." As a result, reports Gen. Hodges, the Infantry and all other arms in addition to the Engineers are being trained in detecting and removing them.

An additional WD report on the Italian campaign states that "German casualties on the Italian front are consistently higher than American, despite the military axiom that an army on the offensive must pay a heavier toll than a defending force."

### GI Shop Talk

For every American who had a working knowledge of Japanese when we entered the war, a Navy release says, there were 100,000 Japs with a working knowledge of English. . . . A new group of 105 Wacs recently arrived in North Africa. . . . Each division of the Fifth Army, according to the WD, has its own daily newspaper. News picked up by radio is printed, usually by mimeograph, a few miles behind the lines. . . . The WD announces that 59 percent of the 581 air-crew members originally reported missing on the Schweinfurt raid are prisoners of war, with 217 men still unaccounted for. . . . The first Negro combat battalion to go into action on European soil, the 450th AA Bn., was commended recently by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark. . . . Airfields on the Gilbert Islands have been named for Lt. Cmdr. Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, missing Naval air ace; Rear Adm. Henry M. Mullinnix, missing in action after the sinking of the escort aircraft carrier *Liscome Bay*, and Marine Lt. William Dean Hawkins, killed in action.



"The only thing needed for us to win the European war in 1944 is for every man and woman all the way from the front line to the remotest hamlet of our two countries [the United States and Britain] to do his or her full duty."—Gen. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

### Short Story Contest

**This is a reminder that just one month is left in which you can win the $50 War Bond offered by YANK to the winner of its GI short story contest. Stories must be original and unpublished, and should run from 1,000 to 3,000 words. Contest closes Mar. 1, 1944.**

### Antiflak Helmets

Two new antiflak helmets have been designed for the AAF—the M3 for pilots, navigators, etc., and the M4 to be worn by turret gunners in cramped quarters. Both helmets are worn over the regulation flying helmets. The M3 is a close-fitting steel cap with ear and eye flaps to fit over earphones and goggles. It has a velvety outer coating

*Maj. E. F. Sustrick with M3. Sgt. William Lyon with M4.*

that keeps the wearer's hands from sticking to it in subzero weather. The M4 is a smaller helmet made of separate steel plates with a canvas covering, and has no ear flaps over the earphones. Head injuries have been considerably reduced since air crews have been equipped with the new helmets.

## Washington O.P.

PVT. Robert Ming, who recently argued a case before the U. S. Supreme Court on Illinois election laws, is believed to be the first EM to argue a case before the nation's highest tribunal. Pvt. Ming, formerly a law professor at Howard University and now stationed at Basic Training Center No. 10, Greensboro, N. C., had to get special permission from his CO to appear in court. He wore civvies, since custom does not permit attorneys to appear before the Supreme Court in uniform. Ming said the *Sad Sack* was his favorite nonlegal reading matter.

Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson Jr., chief of the VIII Bomber Command, told us that Allied bomber attacks on Germany had definitely cut Nazi fighter production 39 percent, and that the bomb tonnage dropped would increase even though weather obscured the targets. In fact, he said, new navigation aids are enabling bombers to hit targets through 25,000 feet of clouds.

The Bureau of the Budget has given the Veterans Administration top priority rating in acquiring new Civil Service personnel. Just as the load was starting to get heavy for the VA, its headquarters here and its more than 100 offices around the country were hard hit by the draft and by loss of employees who took other jobs. The VA has already hired 922 vets of this war and would take on an additional 4,000 if it could get them. . . . Regardless of the priorities that might be set up in local employment stabilization plans, the War Manpower Commission says honorably discharged servicemen will be helped to find jobs of their own choice.

Travel note: Since July 1943 more soldiers have been shipping overseas than have been inducted in the Army. . . . The 555th Service Squadron of the Air Service Command, first American-born Chinese unit in the Army, will be followed by two or three similar units.

—YANK Washington Bureau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YANK THE ARMY WEEKLY

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Hawaii: Sgt. Merle Miller, AAF; Pfc. Richard J. Nihill, CA; Cpl. James L. McManus, CA; Sgt. Robert Greenhalgh, Inf.; Sgt. John A. Bushemi, FA.

Alaska: Sgt. Georg N. Meyers, AAF; Pfc. Robert McBrinn, Sig. Corps.

Bermuda: Cpl. William Pene du Bois.

Ascension Island: Pfc. Nat G. Bodian, ATC.

Panama: Sgt. Robert G. Ryan, Inf.; Pvt. Richard Harrity, DEML.

Puerto Rico: Cpl. Bill Haworth, DEML; Pvt. Jud Cook, DEML; Sgt. Robert Zellers, Sig. Corps.

Trinidad: Sgt. Clyde Biggerstaff, DEML.

Nassau: Sgt. Dave P. Folds Jr., MP.

Iceland: Sgt. Gene Graff, Inf.

Newfoundland: Sgt. Frank Bode.

Greenland: Sgt. Edward F. O'Meara, AAF.

Navy: Robert L. Schwartz, Y2c; Allen Churchill Y3c.

Officer in Charge: Lt. Col. Franklin S. Forsberg.

Business Manager: Maj. Harold B. Hawley.

Overseas Bureau Officers: London, Maj. Donald W. Reynolds; India, Capt. Gerald J. Rock; Australia, 1st Lt. J. N. Bigbee; Cairo, Capt. Robert Strother; Hawaii, Capt. Charles W. Balthrope; Iraq-Iran, Capt. Charles Holt.




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**TRIPLE WAR WEDDING.** *After their combined marriage in Milwaukee, Wis., the three* Doucette sisters sit prettily with their bridegrooms at the wedding breakfast. L. to r.: Marie and Lt. Warren M. Sparks, Catherine and Ensign Eugene Clifford, Patricia and Lt. Robert E. Wagoner.

**86TH BIRTHDAY.** *U. S. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, former* Secretary of the Treasury, celebrates his birthday at his home in Washington, D. C., opening some letters of congratulation.

# NEWS FROM HOME

### ALABAMA

Montgomery's Police Chief King urged parents to keep their daughters under 16 off the streets at night unless properly chaperoned. At Birmingham, Police Officer J. E. McDonald was shot at 20th Street and Second Avenue by an unidentified Negro who then was killed by gunfire as he was chased by two police officers and a bystander, Pfc. Peter Sznyitar Jr. of the Birmingham Air Base. The University of Georgia donated to the state archives a facsimile of the original Constitution of the Confederate States adopted in Montgomery in 1861. Playing at Birmingham, Tuskegee Institute beat Clark College 12-7 in the annual Vulcan Bowl football game.

### ARIZONA

Gov. Osborn decreed that the state should return to Mountain Standard Time, but many businesses remained on Mountain War Time. South Tucson called a special election to vote on the question of issuing 9½ million dollars in bonds to buy the Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Co., which Tucson voters decided not to purchase last October; however, Tucson's Mayor Jaastad accepted a petition for another election on the issue to be held Feb. 24. The Tucson Junior Chamber of Commerce planned to provide "vigilantes" and a portable "hoosegow" to incarcerate citizens who refuse to dress western style during the rodeo Feb. 19-20.

### CALIFORNIA

Wendell Willkie was the No. 1 choice when 10,362 registered San Francisco Republicans voted in a poll conducted by the County Central Committee to determine the most popular Republican presidential candidate. Pasadena was honored by the launching of the light cruiser *Pasadena* at Quincy, Mass. William Ramey, a blind singer arrested for begging in Los Angeles, was found to be living at the Biltmore, one of the city's most expensive hotels. A 700-pound boar that escaped eight months ago from the Buell Ranch in El Dorado County was shot and killed by L. F. Coolidge as the animal charged him. Three persons perished when the Victory Apartments in Vallejo burned.

### COLORADO

Six members of the AdAmAn Club and nine guests made the annual New Year's Eve climb up Pike's Peak, where they welcomed 1944 with pre-war fireworks. Internal Revenue Collector Nicholas announced that Coloradans paid more than 176 million dollars in Federal taxes last year, a record figure. Damage by fire estimated at $1,000 was caused by a prisoner who kicked over an oil heater in the Clear Creek County jail at Georgetown. John Baker, 24-year-old Golden automobile mechanic accused of the murder of Norman Swoboda in the Colorado School of Mines gym last month, probably will be tried in March, according to Martin Molholm, deputy district attorney for Jefferson County.

### GEORGIA

Approximately 50 percent of the liquor stores in Atlanta and Fulton County are owned by persons who evaded state regulations in obtaining their licenses, the Fulton County Grand Jury reported after a two months' investigation. Macon planned a 20,000-foot levee costing $335,000 along the west bank of the Ocmulgee River as one of its post-war projects. State women's organizations demanded that Georgia's constitution, which is now being redrafted, guarantee women the right to serve on juries. Flu reached an epidemic stage in Atlanta with 457 cases reported in five days.

### IDAHO

Hughie Semple of Burley was held in the state's first moonshine-liquor case since prohibition. One person was killed and two were seriously injured in accidents caused by a dense fog which blanketed south-central Idaho for two days. The Bozeman Canning Co. of Mt. Vernon, Wash., planned to open a canning factory in Buhl. At Pocatello, Mayor Moore was authorized to proceed with an 80-unit housing project, and J. R. Simplot, potato grower, planned to build a million-dollar superphosphate plant.

### ILLINOIS

Gasoline rationing was blamed for a 25-percent decline in the number of state-park visitors last year. Peoria's two daily newspapers merged their business operations and moved into the Star Building; the *Evening Star* became the *Morning Star* and the *Journal* took over the evening field. After losing 45 consecutive games over a two-year period, the University of Chicago basketball team defeated Chicago Technical College 65-27. War jobs had increased Rock Island's population to 55,000. Fire destroyed the hotel at Litchfield. Died: H. W. McCulloch of Pontiac, superintendent of Livingston County Schools.

### INDIANA

Indiana's first heavy snowfall of the season covered the state with one to six inches. An Army plane crashed into a farmhouse near Vincennes, killing Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gowen and two flyers. Fire destroyed the Hicks Body Company's paint building in Lebanon. Buford Fall of Raccoon died just before he was to have taken office as a Republican member of the Putnam County Commission. Evansville taxicab drivers had been on strike for a week. The State Medical Association announced that 1,200 Indiana physicians were in the armed forces.

### IOWA

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor of Cedar Rapids, who have five sons in service, were named Iowa's "Ideal Service Parents" in a state-wide contest. Night taxi service in Ottumwa was limited to war workers, emergency calls and night calls for trains. A large cash balance in the utilities fund enabled Ames' City Council to cancel this month's electric and water bills. At Burlington, Ples York, 42, who married Doris Bowling, 12, in an elopement last June, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for child stealing. Coach Ralph Luchsinger wrote six-page letters to 24 former Spencer High athletes now in service.

### LOUISIANA

New Orleans had its first snowfall since 1935. Louisiana harvested crops last year valued at 244 million dollars, an increase of 36 million dollars over the 1942 total. At Lake Charles, a bandit held up the Sulphur branch of the Calcasieu-Marine National Bank, stealing several thousand dollars. At New Orleans, Jesuit High, state football champion, defeated Mt. Carmel High of Chicago, Ill., 12-0. At Delville, Clayton Moses was shot by Deputy Marshal Dunn and an aide after Moses allegedly made threats against President Roosevelt and attacked Dunn with a knife.

### MAINE

Nearly twice as many women were placed in Maine war jobs last year as in 1942. The Western Maine Board of Approved Basketball Officials voted to award an annual trophy to the outstanding basketball player at Auburn's Edward Little High School in memory of John Messina, the school's former coach, who was killed in the Sicily campaign. Mayors elected: At Rockland, Mayor Veazie defeated Charles Richardson by 15 votes; Biddeford's Mayor Lausier defeated Arthur Lesieur, and Westbrook's Mayor Furbis defeated William Russell; at Hallowell, Frank Babbitt was elected over Mayor Bullock.

### MARYLAND

Walter Exline of Pearre shot a 311-pound deer, believed to be the largest one ever killed in Washington County. In a survey of package stores, state inspectors found 74,000 quarts of whisky in back rooms where proprietors claimed there was none. Worcester County won the Agricultural Achievement "A" for the greatest production of war food in Maryland last year. Fire destroyed the interior of Trinity Methodist Church at Easton. Police at Baltimore were puzzled over the disappearance of a young woman in pajamas who escaped during a raid on an alleged bordello on Dolfield Avenue.

### MASSACHUSETTS

The State Boxing Commission reported that gross receipts of $542,929.45 derived from 247 professional matches last year almost doubled the receipts of 1942. Two Worcester bandits who always say "so sorry" to their hold-up victims took $17 from Thomas Morrow of Chandler Street after giving him a lift in their car. The State Supreme Court threatened to jail Hudson town officials unless they installed equipment to chlorinate the water supply. Richard Marshall perished in a fire that destroyed the Colonial Building in Saugus. Monson's oldest woman, Mrs. Emma Osborn, 95, and oldest man, Nicholas Alonzo, 92, died the same day.

### MICHIGAN

Aneta, a four-ton elephant at the Detroit Zoo, which has entertained children for 15 years, fell into a moat and had to be killed. Flint will be the first Michigan city awarded the War Production Board's "S" pennant for achievement in metal salvage. The Michigan Biologic Laboratories in Lansing started the production of free blood plasma for civilians. At Kalamazoo, Robert Crawford, 17, who claimed he and his 13-year-old bride were both 18 when he applied for a marriage license, got 1 to 15 years for perjury. The Rev. Charles Horswell, 86, who fasted for 44 days last June because he wanted to join his wife in death, died at Saugatuck.

### MISSOURI

A new manual for St. Louis firemen forbids them to sleep in chairs or turn the hose on anyone for fun. The season's heaviest snowfall left a maximum of nine inches at Clinton. The Rev. F. G. Conley was reappointed deputy commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department in Independence. At Harrisonville, 14-year-old Donald Ervin pleaded not guilty to murder and manslaughter charges in connection with the death of Mrs. Wilma Russell last November; Town Marshal Potts said Donald had admitted killing Mrs. Russell for fear she would tell his father he had gone hunting with a forbidden gun. A 3,000-acre tract in Madison County, Ill., was being considered as the site of an airport to serve the St. Louis metropolitan area.

### MONTANA

Montana shipped enough scrap metal in one month to build two heavy cruisers. At Butte, one person was seriously injured when a dynamite



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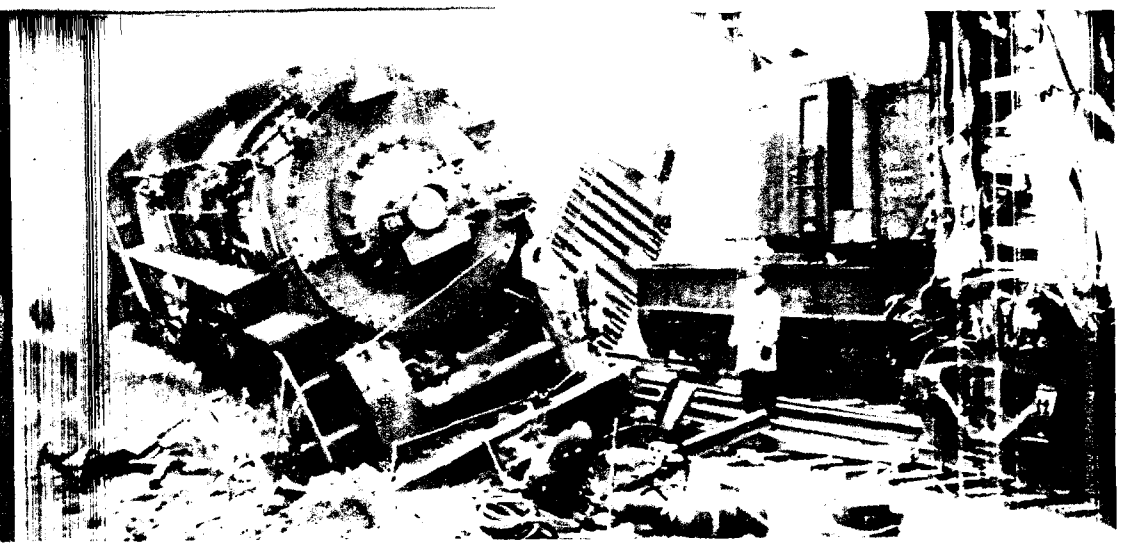
**UNMASKED.** Jennifer Jones, film star, was graduated from a nurses' aide course at a Hollywood hospital but kept it secret until two classmates came to her studio to act in a hospital scene.



**NO TRAGEDY.** Despite the fact that boxcars of a Nickel Plate freight train derailed at Burnham, Ill., were loaded with bombs, not a life was lost. The wreck resulted when a locomotive rammed into the freight. Trainmen came away with a few extra gray hairs.

explosion wrecked the Silver City night club. Businessmen of Butte launched a $5,000 drive to establish an employment program for returning servicemen. The War Production Board approved the construction of the Bitter Root irrigation project consisting of 35 miles of canal for irrigating 16,000 acres. An outbreak of scarlet fever closed Havre's schools. Philip Henry and Arthur Lampert of Sidney each got a one-year sentence at Great Falls for evading the draft.

### NEVADA

Reno divorces reached a record peak of 5,846 last year, but the number of marriage licenses issued was 40 percent below the number issued in 1942. After a two-hour session, the Reno War Price and Rationing Board adopted a resolution expressing unqualified approval of the administration of State OPA Director Leo Schmitt, who resigned at the request of the regional administrator. Construction of a Southern Pacific railroad repair shop raised the value of Sparks' new building projects last year to $519,469 or double the value of new construction in Reno.

### NEW JERSEY

A million-dollar fire destroyed three motion-picture theaters, two hotels and several houses along Ocean Pier in Wildwood. The Montclair Board of Education voted to meet the shortage of school janitors by paying students 50 cents an hour to do janitor work. The State Supreme Court upheld the dismissal by Garfield's City Council of seven members of the Garfield Police Department and the demotion of five others. Attempting to free itself from a hot-water heater to which it was tied, a dog twisted on a gas jet and caused the death of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Scull's three children in their Main Street home in Paterson; the dog did not die. Hoboken's Supt. of Schools Daniel S. Kealey, 50, died from a heart ailment.

### NEW YORK

President Roosevelt deeded his Hyde Park birthplace to the nation. Five stores and an apartment house at Park Avenue and Magnolia Boulevard, Long Beach, Long Island, were destroyed in a $200,000 fire. Since New York City's traffic lights are no longer dimmed, Chief Magistrate Curran said that the night fine for passing red lights would be reduced from $10 to $5 and the day fine increased from $2 to $5. New Eastern League managers: Al Todd, Elmira; Eddie Sawyer, Utica.

### NORTH CAROLINA

County Atty. Nunn of Craven County ruled that marriage by telephone is illegal in North Carolina, thereby canceling plans for a cross-country wedding of a marine stationed at Cherry Point. Shelby's Supt. of Schools Wetmore joined the armed forces and was succeeded by J. G. Hagaman. Mrs. E. G. Kittles of Charlotte, wife of the junior vice commander of the North Carolina Department VFW, killed herself with the same rifle with which her son took his life last August after an argument with his estranged wife. The Rev. C. N. Royal resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rutherfordton, to become pastor of the Angier Avenue Baptist Church in Durham.

### NORTH DAKOTA

One of North Dakota's landmarks, the Hotel Dacotan at Grand Forks, burned. Imer Aasen, 21, of Hensel was killed and Lewis Sueface, 51, of Niagara was fatally injured in an auto crash near Hensel. A shortage of coal closed the schools in Buffalo in Cass County. The late A. L. Moody, pioneer Fargo merchant, left bequests of $22,500 to church and charitable institutions in Fargo and a grant of $5,000 to be used for church missionary work in North Dakota.

### OHIO

Cincinnati had a six-inch snowfall, the heaviest in four years. Five persons, all residents of Sandusky, were killed when their auto was struck by an Erie passenger train at Kenton. The Aeronautical Products plant at Washington Court House plans to manufacture helicopters after the war. Erich Leinsdorf, 31-year-old conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, was inducted. A search was under way for three prisoners who escaped from the Washington County Jail in Marietta after knocking Deputy Sheriff Scott unconscious. Toledo police seized scores of servicemen's pictures and addresses from young girls in an effort to stop correspondence on a mass-production basis.

### OKLAHOMA

At Oklahoma City, Deputy U. S. Marshal Hopper used hot water to thaw out his car's frozen doors, but by the time he drove downtown they had frozen again and he had to have a garageman release him. Bad weather, which reduced production, was blamed for the 30-million-dollar decline in farm income in 1943, as compared with 1942. Removal of most of the staff at the Tecumseh Girls' Training School was recommended to Gov. Kerr after investigation showed that male employees flashed their lights on the girls while they were undressing and bathing. U of O President Joseph Brandt resigned to become director of the University of Chicago Press; George Cross, dean, was named Oklahoma's acting president.

### OREGON

Radium worth $3,000 that was lost in refuse from a Portland physician's office was recovered from the city dump by use of an instrument invented by Dr. A. A. Knowlton, Reed College physics professor. Gov. Snell appointed George Neuner of McMinnville as state attorney general to succeed I. H. Van Winkle, who died recently at Salem. A flu epidemic closed Willamette University. Oregon automobiles were being scrapped at a rate of 60 a day. Robert James was treated at Portland's Good Samaritan Hospital for a dislocated shoulder after he swung at a man who called him a draft dodger and missed.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Walter Mumma, register of wills in Dauphin County, who paid $3,711 out of his own pocket to provide enlisted men in the armed forces with free marriage licenses, retired at Harrisburg. Despite 65 blood and plasma transfusions in 14 days, Ruth Harvey died in Bryn Mawr Hospital from burns received when she rescued a baby from flames in a Rosemont home where she was employed as nurse. In Philadelphia, fire swept the Roosevelt Apartments in Germantown, two persons were killed and 130 were left homeless. Another blaze damaged the Penn Fruit Market at 19th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Allentown's Mayor-Elect Diefenderfer named City Detective Wayne Elliott police chief.

### TENNESSEE

The War Production Board authorized the Chattanooga branch of the Crane Manufacturing Co. to manufacture 10,000 bathtubs for war housing projects, the first big civilian order permitted since the war started. Negro troops were confined to the Dyersburg Army Air Base at Halls after a battle in Ripley between 30 soldiers and peace officers in which one soldier was killed and a sheriff and his aide were wounded. At a referendum election, Cocke County citizens voted to ban liquor sales. Gov. Cooper announced that as a result of a 20-percent reduction in the number of state employees since 1938, the state pay roll is $15,000 a month less than it was then.

### TEXAS

San Antonio was experiencing a light epidemic of flu. The Texas rice crop of 5,610,000 barrels was one-third larger than last year's. San Angelo High won the state football championship with a 26-to-13 victory over Lufkin. After a report that city officials planned to fire Police Chief Smith, La Porte businessmen interceded but discovered that the rumor was without foundation. A new electric-company franchise approved by Dallas voters granted each customer a rebate of approximately two months' bills. George Strake, Houston oil millionaire, gave a 2,400-acre camp site near Conroe to the Boy Scouts.

### VERMONT

The Colonial Marble Co. plant at Rutland was being converted to manufacture aircraft-ignition parts. William Sykas, operator of the Pavilion Grill and Bill's Lunch in Montpelier, was denied rationed meats for two weeks by the OPA as a penalty for overdrawing his meat-ration account. Elmer Jones and his year-old daughter Arlene of Springfield drowned when their car skidded into the Black River near Proctorsville; four others in the family were rescued. Died: Burlington's former Police Chief Harrington, 52, from injuries received in an automobile accident at North Ferrisburg.

### WASHINGTON

Value of new buildings erected in Spokane last year set an all-time record of $12,232,773. The State Extension Service reported that the farm-labor situation remained critical. After surrounding the University Heights School, Seattle police captured Joe Wilson, 62, who was accused of looting 15 schools in the last two months. Aberdeen and Hoquiam schools were closed because of flu. For the first time since Grand Coulee Dam was completed, no water was flowing over it because of the demands recently made on the reservoir by Bonneville Dam.

### WEST VIRGINIA

Gov. Neely, though he mentioned no one by name, charged that a "brazen attempt" had been made to buy the governorship and asked a special session of the Legislature to set up a bipartisan committee to prevent fraudulent voting. Former State Senator Hutchinson of Beckley filed papers at Charleston for the Republican nomination for judge of the State Supreme Court. Volume sales on the Huntington tobacco market reached a seasonal peak when 255,410 pounds of burley were sold for $123,166.

### WYOMING

Cheyenne's new South Side fire station was dedicated and named for the late Fire Chief M. F. Grace. The thermometer registered 23 degrees below zero in Star Valley. State Highway Patrolman Al Rose reported that 61 sheep were killed when struck by a truck on the Thermopolis-Meeteetse Highway 25 miles west of Worland. State Fish Warden Simpson revealed that more than 9 million fish were released in Wyoming streams and lakes last year.

## What goes on in your own home state



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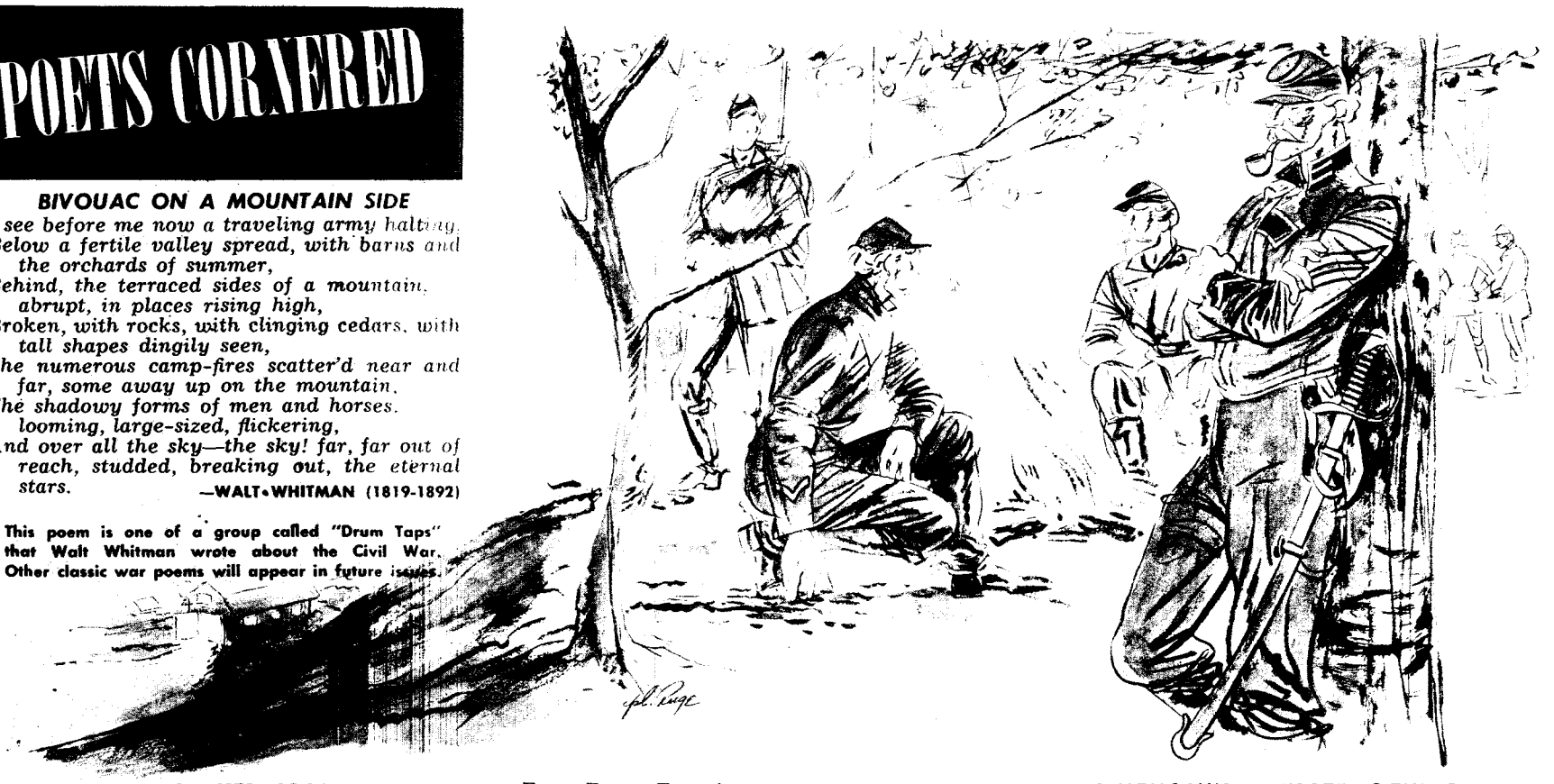
# The POETS CORNERED



### BIVOUAC ON A MOUNTAIN SIDE

*I see before me now a traveling army halting.*
*Below a fertile valley spread, with barns and the orchards of summer,*
*Behind, the terraced sides of a mountain, abrupt, in places rising high,*
*Broken, with rocks, with clinging cedars, with tall shapes dingily seen,*
*The numerous camp-fires scatter'd near and far, some away up on the mountain,*
*The shadowy forms of men and horses, looming, large-sized, flickering,*
*And over all the sky—the sky! far, far out of reach, studded, breaking out, the eternal stars.*

—WALT WHITMAN (1819-1892)

**This poem is one of a group called "Drum Taps" that Walt Whitman wrote about the Civil War. Other classic war poems will appear in future issues.**

### PRAYER, 1944

God, let us have some peace to live.
Carved out from all the time You have in store;
Just some centuries that You could give
Without disturbing Your Forevermore.
You've got it pretty soft, God: Your sky
Is silent as the heart of night should be.
With only an occasional meteor going by
To shake the edges of Eternity.
It's a little different, God, down here:
The bitter curse of war is everywhere,
With blood and flame, sorrow mixed with fear,
And Death, instead of Angels, rides the air.

We only ask that You will understand
And drop some quiet mercy from Your hand.

*Camp Lee, Va.* —T-4 MYRON W. FISHER

### THE NURSE FROM BUTTE, MONTANA

**"The most beautiful girl I've ever seen was a nurse from Butte, Montana."—From a Curtiss-Wright advertisement.**

I've crossed the rivers of the earth,
The Nile, the Susquehanna;
I've roamed the seven seas, and been
From Guinea to Guiana;
I've been in a thousand towns or more
From Chungking to Savannah,
And had a girl in every town
From Fez to Texarkana;
But the prettiest girl I ever saw
Was a nurse from Butte, Montana.

Some girls have lips with the scent of spring,
And some with the taste of manna;
Some girls converse in a throaty tone,
And some in a clear soprano.
Some girls are flighty, some are calm,
And some like Zola's "Nana";
Some girls may be, like Venus, warm,
And some cold, like Diana;
But the temperature that I like best
I found in Butte, Montana.

I saw some girls in a harem, once;
I've been in a fine zenana;
But my taste runs to the Occident;
I like Americana.
You can have your geisha girls, my friend,
And your brown maids from Havana—
I'll call things square, if I can get
The nurse from Butte, Montana!

*Camp Shelby, Miss.* —Sgt. GRANT A. SANDERS

### TRIANGLE

Soldier, soldier, to whom do you write?
*To my wife back home this very night.*
You have new stationery, I see.
*That girl in Portland bought it for me.*

*Camp Shelby, Miss.* —S/Sgt. A. L. CROUCH

### A MEMORY'S AN ESOTERIC THING

A memory's an esoteric thing.
You could not make a stranger understand
The value of a melody you sing.
Its tune a spider's web, a thinning strand
Between remembered time and time called now.
A huge smooth rock in icy lights of stars
Allows you memory it will allow
No others. Old thought burns and often chars
With bitter black the edges of the mind.
But often more it holds time in its flight,
An anchor to the hurrying feet of life.
Each man remembers something that will bind
The past and present strongly, until spite
And death shall sever them with a quick knife.

*Laurinburg-Maxton AAB, N. C.* —Sgt. PHILIP R. BENJAMIN

### PEOPLE

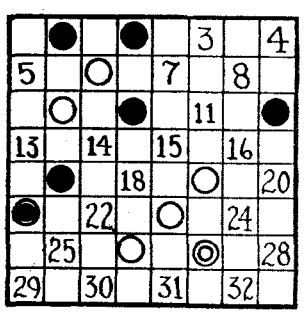
People:
You have to like everyone of them
No matter what they are;
You have to like them
When you are one of them;
And you have to believe in them
No matter what they do.
For believing in people
Is like believing in God.

*India* —Sgt. CARLYLE A. OBERLE

## ...EGY

LOOK what the boys in the barracks have cooked up for us this week. Pvt. William Agan of Pinecastle (Fla.) Air Base submits this little brain teaser. He doesn't claim that the position came up in a game, but we'll bet he wishes it would some day, with him playing the White side. You guessed it. It's White to move and win.

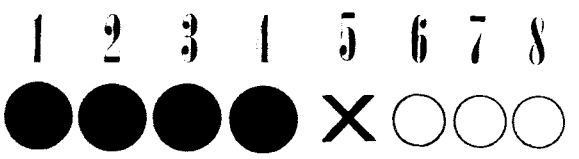
Number the playing squares of your board from 1 to 32 as shown before checking your analysis with the answer on page 22.



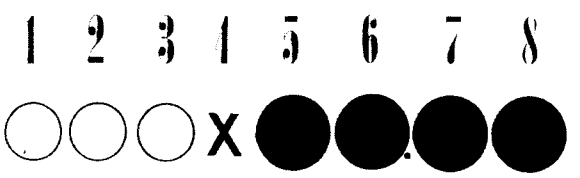

GIRLS who wear bathing suits are often placed in two classifications: those who swim in them and those who look good in them. Patricia Dane (on the opposite page) is the kind of a girl who can and does do both. Her latest MGM movie is "I Dood It." Since making that one she's been appearing with Tommy Dorsey's band. Tommy, you will be sorry to hear, is the guy she married.

## COIN SHIFT

THIS toughie was sent in by S/Sgt. Manny Weber of Wendover Field, Utah. It's a coin-shifting problem. You begin by laying out four pennies and three dimes as shown in the diagram, leaving the fifth space blank. If it's too close to pay day, used red and black checkers.




Now your problem is to rearrange the coins so they lie like this:




But these are the conditions: Pennies move only to the right, dimes only to the left. A coin may either move to a vacant space next to it or jump *one* coin next to it into a vacant space.

This should take you 19 moves if you can dope it out.

(Solution on page 22.

## GOLF LOG

LIKE golf, this word game is won by the player who gets the lowest score. The idea is to change one word to another with a minimum of strokes. At each stroke you change one letter to form a new word with an equal number of letters.

Example: Change BOY to MAN in three strokes. BOY: 1. BAY. 2. BAN. 3. MAN. Now try these:

| CARD | GIRL | DAWN |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. | 3. |
| 4. DICE | 4. WIFE | 4. |
| | | 5. DUSK |

(Solution on page 22)

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS** If you are a YANK subscriber and have changed your address, use this coupon to notify us of the change. Mail it to YANK, The Army Weekly, 205 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y., and YANK will follow you to any part of the world.

FULL NAME AND RANK ORDER NO.

OLD MILITARY ADDRESS

NEW MILITARY ADDRESS

*Allow 21 days for change of address to become effective*

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**FRESH** from his greatest season with the Chicago Bears, Ensign Sid Luckman "comes aboard" (that's Navy talk, Joe) at the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) Station of the Merchant Marine. He's a physical instructor.

# SOLDIERS IN SPORTS

**LOADED DOWN** after his first session with the supply sergeant, Pvt. Bill Veeck, colorful owner of the Milwaukee baseball club, reports to his recruit tent at San Diego, Calif., to begin a new career as a marine.

**ALL-AMERICAN TEAM** to end all All-Americans lines up at Parris Island, S. C. The line (l. to r.): Tom Davis, Duke; Mike Micka, Colgate; Bert Gianelli, College of Pacific; Elmer Jones, Franklin & Marshall; Alex Agase, Purdue; Pat Preston, Duke; Ralph Heywood, Southern California. Backfield: Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame; John Podesto, C of P; Tony Butkovich, Purdue; Mickey McCardle, S. Cal.

## PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

**CHECKER STRATEGY.** White moves 19 to 15. Black jumps 10 to 19. . . . White jumps 23 to 16. Black jumps 1 to 10. . . . White moves 27 to 31. Black jumps 12 to 19. White moves 9 to 6. Black jumps 2 to 9. . . . White moves 26 to 23. Black jumps 19 to 26. . . . White jumps 31 to 22 to 13 to 6 to 15—and the Black king gets trapped in a few moves. White wins.

**COIN SHIFT.** Move 4 to 5. 6 to 4. 7 to 6. 5 to 7. 3 to 5. 2 to 3. 4 to 2. 6 to 4. 8 to 6. 7 to 8. 5 to 7. 3 to 5. 1 to 3. 2 to 1. 4 to 2. 6 to 4. 5 to 6. 3 to 5. 4 to 3.

**GOLF LOG**
- CARD. 1. CARE. 2. DARE. 3. DIRE. 4. DICE.
- GIRL. 1. GILL. 2. WILL. 3. WILE. 4. WIFE.
- DAWN. 1. DARN. 2. DARK. 3. DIRK. 4. DISK. 5. DUSK.

**TEE-TOTAL WINNERS.** Puzzle Kit winners for this Tee-Total, with their scores, are Pvt. William Ferguson (325), T-5 John Simmons (321), T/Sgt. Alfred Wittauer Jr. (317), W. H. Stevens MoMM2c (316), Pvt. E. F. Ault (315), Raymond Dwyer YC (310), Pvt. Leroy Spatz (309) and H. Frederiksen Ptr1c (308). Ferguson's solution is shown here. William Reiter SF2c is winner for an eighth time (score 332), Cpl. Homer Calkins, fifth time (323), and Cpl. Louis Kendricks, second time (318).

**YOU OUGHTA KNOW** what's going on here. Harry (the Horse) Danning, the New York Giants' catcher, has just made buck sergeant at the Long Beach (Calif.) Army Air Field, and he's busy passing out cigars. Here he tantalizes Pvts. Wally Kunkle and Jack Simpson with a colossal corona.



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# SPORTS: HOW MANY SPORTS CHAMPIONS WILL RETURN AFTER THE WAR?

By Sgt. DAN POLIER

*If the war is over in 1945, CPO Bob Feller at 27 will be good for 10 more years of baseball.*

PVT. Luke Appling and Fritzie Zivic both said something the other day that started us to thinking.

Appling was telling a group of GIs in the PX at Camp Lee, Va., that he wouldn't return to baseball after the war because he didn't think his legs could stand the gaff. Zivic echoed the same sentiment in Pittsburgh, wailing loudly that he would hang up his gloves for good when he went into the Navy.

Both Appling and Zivic are fairly ancient for top-line athletes. The luscious Appling is 37 and old rubber legs Fritzie is 30 if he's a day. So there's every reason to believe they won't be coming back after the war. Not even if the war ended tomorrow.

But what about the other athletes now in service? The young champions who are full of vitamins and vinegar? How many of them can return after the duration and six and still do business at the same old stand?

Offhand, you might say Sgt. Joe Louis will have the toughest time when he starts out again in 1945 or '46 as the case may be. Boxers age more quickly than most athletes, because their success depends almost entirely on their legs. Should Louis get back into action as early as 1945, he would be 31 with more than 10 years of wear and tear on him. He wouldn't be as sharp as most of his rivals. Cpl. Billy Conn, for example, would be only 27, and Pvt. Jimmy Bivins just 24. One or both of them might be capable of relieving Louis of his championship.

On top of this, you've got to figure there will be a lot of tough and willing young fellows coming out of the Army who could make Louis's row even harder to hoe. You might paste the name of Cpl. Al Hoosman, a Negro MP from Los Angeles, in your helmet liner as a real contender in '45. He's now in Australia with a MP outfit and just recently slugged the Alabama Kid silly in 10 rounds.

Most of the younger major-league baseball players will be back for the opening of the first post-war season. Lt. Johnny Beazley pitched only one season of big-league ball before entering the Army and he will have a full career ahead of him at 26. CPO Bob Feller will be 27 with 10 more years of good pitching in his right arm. Sgt. Joe DiMaggio at 30 and Ensign Charlie Keller at 31 will be able to pick up their gloves and play at least five more years with the Yankees. A/C Dick Wakefield was only 23 when he joined the Navy last year, and he can start all over again as a rookie. The same holds true for A/C Howie Pollett who was just 22 when he enlisted in the AAF. A/C Ted Williams at 27 will be able to pick up where he left off, too.

Capt. Hank Greenberg and the fellows in his age group, the Tommy Bridges, the Luke Applings and Red Ruffings, will have a harder time winning their jobs back. Greenberg would be 35 if he reported to spring training in 1945 and Ruffing 38. Two summers ago when Greenberg was a buck sergeant at MacDill Field, Fla., he complained after a camp game that he couldn't bring his bat around with anything like the snap he used to have.

"I felt like knocking those fat pitches out of the lot," he said, "but I couldn't connect anymore. My timing was off, and my muscles wouldn't work fast enough. Make no mistake about it, I won't play a lot of ball afterward."

After the last war football really boomed, and there's every reason to believe it will again. It may boom even more since we now have a professional-league. For some reason a fellow never becomes too old to play pro football. Look at Bronko Nagurski, who came back this year to play with the Chicago Bears, and Mel Hein and Tuffy Leemans who are still operating with the New York Giants. So why shouldn't some younger men like Ensign Sid Luckman, Lt. Norm Standlee, CPO George McAfee and Lt. Bill Osmanski come back to take over their old jobs in the Bear backfield for the 1945 or '46 or '47 season?

Golf is another ageless game where a fellow can play until he's 50. Even in their 30s, Lt. Ben Hogan, Lt. Lawson Little and Navy Specialist Sammy Snead won't have any trouble regaining their peak.

It doesn't make much difference whether Ensign Greg Rice or anybody else returns to run the distance races after the war. As long as they keep bringing Haegg over here, the only guy with a chance is Count Fleet.

## SPORTS SERVICE RECORD

**EX-CHAMP IN AFRICA.** Jack Sharkey, former heavyweight champion, who's now touring Mediterranean Army camps, samples some Algerian oranges with T-5 Vera Meyers and Pvt. Ted Rynicki in Algiers.

**Cpl. Zeke Bonura,** who's doing such a fine job promoting baseball in North Africa, has never worn his stripes and never will. Says he wants to be just one of the boys. . . . **Pvt. Terry Moore,** the ex-Cardinal slugger who flew back to the States to see the World Series, must be the No. 1 pin-up boy in the Panama Canal Department. During the recent boxing championships, thousands of GIs yelled themselves hoarse chanting, "We want Terry Moore." . . . This is **Pvt. Jimmy Bloodworth's** (he's the Detroit second baseman) second hitch in the Army. He served 2½ years with the Engineers before signing up with the Washington Senators. Bloodworth is now with the 37th Engineer Training Battalion at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. . . . Not to be outdone by all of these "best-of-the-year" awards, the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress has named **A/C Johnny Pesky** as its Man-of-the-Decade. Pesky played sandlot ball in Silverton, Oreg., before joining the Boston Red Sox. . . . According to **Lt. Cornelius Warmerdam,** who oughta know about such things, 16 feet is the absolute top ceiling for a pole vaulter. Warmerdam, who has cleared 15 feet 42 times, 28 of them outdoors and 14 indoors, works on the theory that no vaulter can go three feet above his gripping point. . . . The biggest news of the East India Lawn Tennis Championships wasn't **Lt. Hal Surface's** singles victory, but those two Indians who played barefooted to defeat Surface and another Special Service officer in the doubles. . . . **Lt. Pug Rentner,** the famous Northwestern halfback, has turned up in England as an operations officer with the Eighth Air Force. . . . When **Leo Durocher** goes overseas his side kick will be **George Raft** and not **Sammy Kaye.**

*Inducted:* **Lloyd Mangrum,** pro golfer and veteran of America's Ryder Cup team, into the Army; **Clyde McCullough,** first-string Chicago Cub catcher, into the Navy. . . . *Rejected:* **Bob Swift,** Detroit catcher, because of stomach disorder. . . . *Reclassified 1-A:* **Vern Stephens,** shortstop of the St. Louis Browns, who led the American League batting race for most of the season; **Gene Desautels,** Cleveland catcher; **Steve Sundra,** St. Louis Brown right-hander (15-11 last year). . . . *Discharged:* **Sgt. Steve (Crusher) Casey,** professional wrestler, from the Army; **Ed Levy,** Newark outfielder recalled by the New York Yankees, from the Coast Guard. . . . *Promoted:* **Lt. Jimmy Braddock,** former heavyweight champion, to captain at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Army Base; **Johnny Rizzo,** Brooklyn outfielder, to chief's rating at Norman (Okla.) Naval Station; **Lew Jenkins S2c,** former lightweight champion, to seaman first class on a Coast Guard transport. . . . *Commissioned:* **Charlie Keller,** Yankee leftfielder, as an ensign in the Merchant Marine. . . . *Transferred:* **Pvt. Luke Appling,** American League batting champion (.328), from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp Lee, Va., for basic training; **Capt. John Whelchel,** Navy football coach, from Annapolis to sea duty; **Capt. Hank Greenberg,** former Detroit outfielder, from Headquarters, AAF Flying Training Command, Fort Worth, Tex., to an undisclosed destination.



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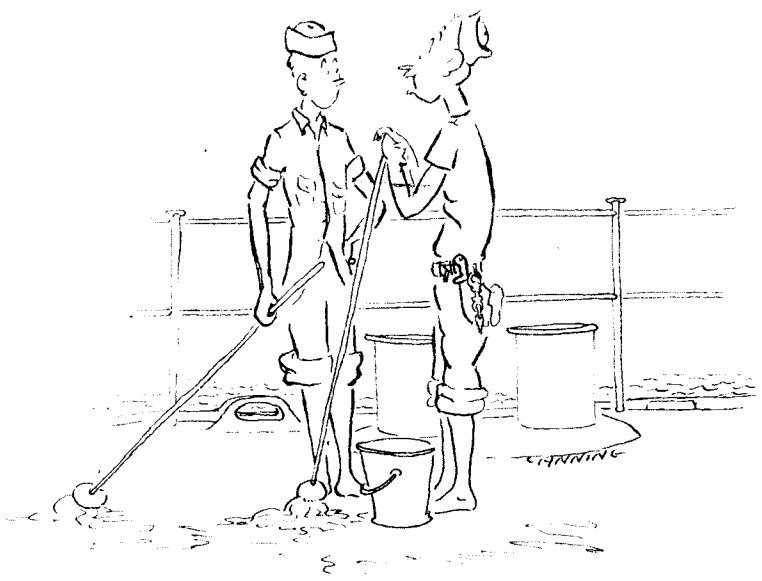
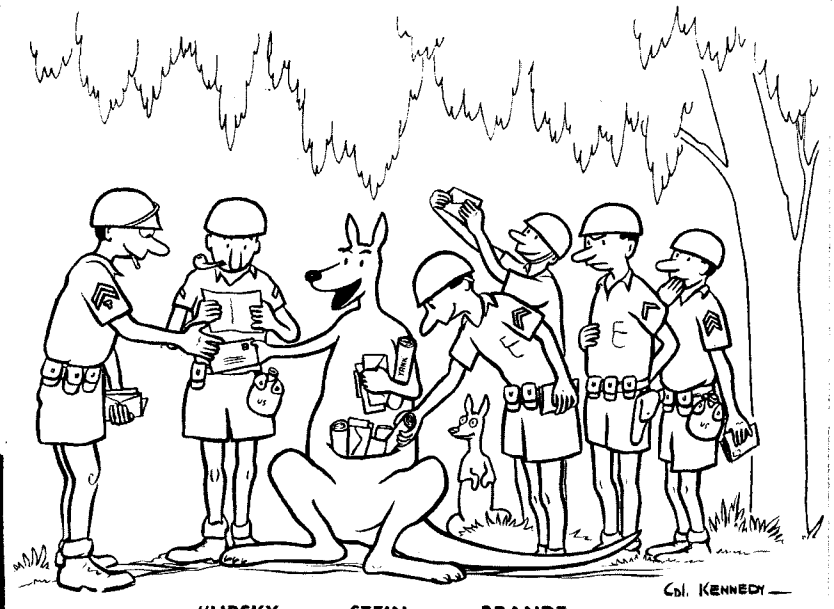


"I DON'T MIND THE 24 HOURS EXTRA DUTY SO MUCH, BUT HE TOOK ALL MY FLASH GORDON BOOKS."

—R. P. Canning EM3c



"LIPSKY . . . . STEIN . . . . BRANDT . . . . FRASER . . . . WEITHAS . . . . BECK . . . ."

—Cpl. Hugh E. Kennedy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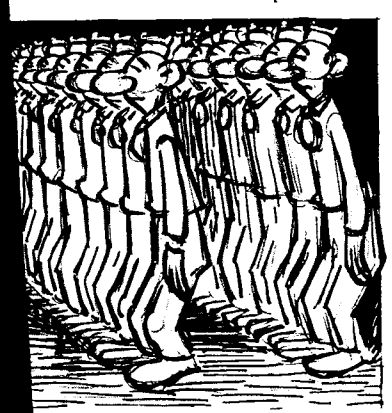

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"HE OWES ME TWO BUCKS FROM A CRAP GAME."

—Pfc. Frank Q. Hewitt

"SOMETHING'S THE MATTER; ALL I CAN HEAR IS 'PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA.' "

—Sgt. Tom Zibelli


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